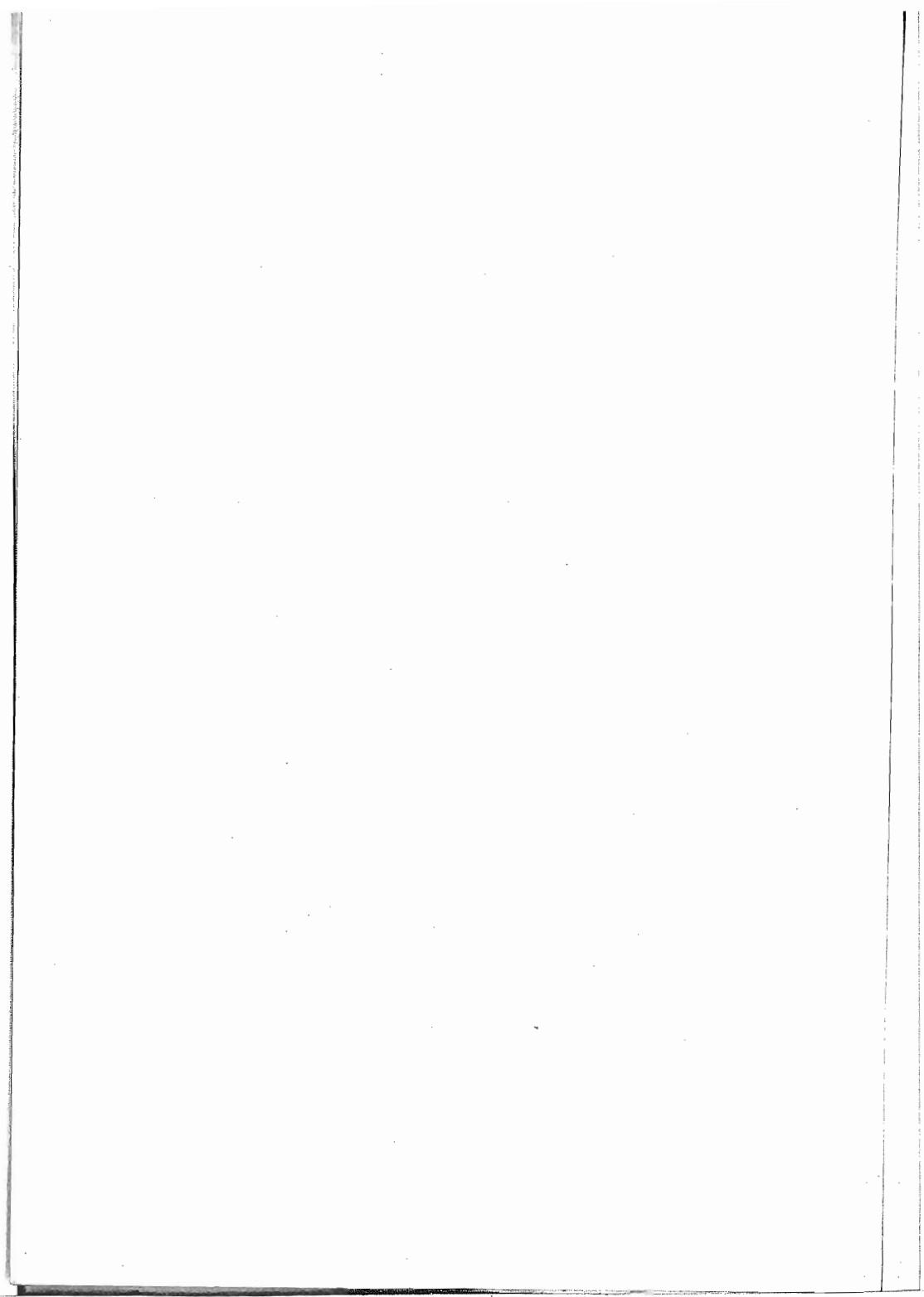


HOW TO USE GOOD JAPANESE

正しい日本語

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL
of
THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS INSTITUTE
JAPAN

国際学友会日本語学校編



ま　え　が　き

1. この日本語入門書は、主として海外において、短期間に日本語を学習しようとする外国人に対して編集された。

2. 海外における日本語学習時間は、通常の教育機関では週3時間程度であると思われる。本書は、約6か月つまり70時間前後で終えられる程度の簡便なもの目標とした。

したがって、学習にあてられるじゅうぶんな時間ががあれば、本書に提出された文型を基にして、反覆練習や語いを補っての拡張練習などを適宜施し効果的に学習が進められるようにしていただきたい。

3. 本書は、本文と REFERENCE とからなる。

本文は、ローマ字表記が主体になっているが、1課から15課まではそのローマ字表記の語に対応するようにかな表記も添えた。

16課以降のかな表記による分かち書きは、接辞、助詞、助動詞は前の語に続けて書き、その他は、はなして書くのを原則とした。

したがって、日本の文字を覚える必要のない学習者にとってはローマ字表記の部分だけをテキストとして、一通り終えることができるであろうし、日本の文字をすでに学習した者、あるいは学習しようとする者にとっては、かな表記の部分をテキストとして用いることができるであろう。

4. 本文の内容は、おおむね国際学友会日本語学校編の NIHONGO NO HANASIKATAを縮約したものであるが、各課の提出順を入れか

えたところも部分的にはある。また簡便を旨としたところから、残念ながら割愛したところもある。時間に余裕があれば、同書を併用していただきたい。

5. REFERENCEには、学習者の便宜を考慮し、その課の言い方、新出語の意味や使い方などを、英文により簡単にしるしておいた。

6. ローマ字表記はヘボン式によった。

なお、はねる音を表わす n と次にくる母音字または半母音 y とをきりはなす必要がある場合には、n の次に'を入れた。

〔例〕 sen'en kin'yōbi

7. 外国の国名または人名は、英語による表記か、あるいは、その本国において一般的に行なわれている表記にしたがった。

日本式の読み(発音)が、きわめて特異である場合は、REFERENCEにおいてそれを示した。

〔例〕 Burma Biruma

8. 本書には、学習効果を高める目的で、その課の要点を示す略画を入れた。

9. 本書の編集には、元国際学友会日本語学校講師伊藤芳照 椎名和男および国際学友会日本語学校講師富田隆行があたり、英文校閲は山本伊津雄氏に、略画は玉置俱子娘にそれぞれご協力を賜わった。

10. 本書の発行について、外務省文化事業部文化第二課からうけたご助
力に対し謝意を表する。

昭和48年1月

国際学友会日本語学校

FOREWORD

1. This primary text-book of Japanese has been compiled chiefly for the students in foreign countries who would like to learn Japanese in a comparatively short period.
2. In ordinary educational institutions in foreign countries, the time allotted to the learning of Japanese is supposedly 3 hours or so a week. Therefore, this book has been intended to be such a simple and handy one that might be finished by the learner in about 6 months or around 70 hours.

Accordingly, we hope, in case there is plenty of time allotted, the students should be given repeated or extended practice based on the sentence-patterns presented in this book, with its vocabulary properly increased, so that their learning may be more effective.

3. This book consists of the text and its references. In the first 15 Lessons, the text proper is written in Romaji (=Roman Letter) to which the equivalent in Kana (=Japanese syllabary) is appended so that each word in Kana will correspond to that in Roma-ji. In and after Lesson 16, we make it our rule of writing Kana to attach such words as suffixal and prefixal words, particles or auxiliary verbs closely to their preceding words, but, as for the other kinds of words, to keep them apart from one another.

Accordingly, in our opinion, those students who do not think it necessary to learn Japanese Letters will be able to obtain general knowledge of the language by making good use of the text in Roma-ji only, while those who have already acquainted with Japanese Letters, or those who are now going to learn them will be able to attain their purpose by availing themselves of the writing in Kana as the text.

4. The contents of this book have been mostly abridged from the 'Nihongo no Hanasikata' (How to speak Japanese), a text-book compiled by the Kokusai Gakuyūkai Nihongo Gakkō (The Japanese Language School of The International Students Institute), but the order of the Lessons has been partly changed from that of the latter. Besides, to our regret, we have sometimes had to give up some of the valuable materials in order to make this book as handy as possible. So we want to advise the students to use the book mentioned above together with this text-book, if they have enough time to do so.
5. In the references, some short explanations are made in English about the meanings and usages of new patterns, words and phrases, for the purpose of affording convenience for the students.
6. Romanization in this book is based on the Hepburn system. It must be added, however, that the syllabic nasal 'n' in Roma-ji spelling, when it is followed by a vowel or a semi-vowel 'y', has the apostrophe put on it to differentiate it from the simple nasal 'n'.
(Examples: sen'en; kin'yōbi)
7. Names of countries and personal proper names are written in this book according to their spelling in English or in their native common use. When these names have extremely peculiar Japanized pronunciation, their Japanese spelling is shown in the reference.
(Example: Burma Biruma)
8. Each lesson of this book has some sketches visualizing its important subjects in order to heighten the effect of study.
9. This book has been completed by the cooperation of the former

lecturers Yoshiteru Ito, Kazuo Shiina, and the present lecturer, Takayuki Tomita of the Japanese Language School of the International Students Institute. We acknowledge our debt to Mr. Itsuo Yamamoto for revising the English annotation and to Miss Tomoko Tamaki for drawing sketches for the text.

10. We wish to express our gratitude to The Second Cultural Division of the Cultural Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their useful assistance given to us in this impression of the present text-book.

January 1973

The Japanese Language School
of
The International Students Institute
Japan

The following abbreviations are used in this book.

(n.)	noun	(aux.v.)	auxiliary verb
(pron.)	pronoun	(adv.)	adverb
(pren.)	pre-noun	(part.)	particle
(v.1)	first conjugation verb	(suf.)	suffix
(v.2)	second conjugation verb	(pref.)	prefix
(v.3)	third conjugation verb	(conj.)	conjunction
(adj.1)	first conjugation adjective	(int.)	interjection
(adj.2)	second conjugation adjective		

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Foreword (in English)

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HIRAGANA and KATAKANA

TABLE (A) HIRAGANA

c.\v.	a	i	u	e	o
—	あ (a)	い (i)	う (e)	え (e)	お (o)
k-	か (ka)	き (ki)	く (ku)	け (ke)	こ (ko)
s-	さ (sa)	し (shi)	す (su)	せ (se)	そ (so)
t-	た (ta)	ち (chi)	つ (tsu)	て (te)	と (to)
n-	な (na)	に (ni)	ぬ (nu)	ね (ne)	の (no)
h-	は (ha)	ひ (hi)	ふ (hu)	へ (he)	ほ (ho)
m-	ま (ma)	み (mi)	む (mu)	め (me)	も (mo)
y-	や (ya)	—	ゆ (yu)	—	よ (yo)
r-	ら (ra)	り (ri)	る (ru)	れ (re)	ろ (ro)
w-	わ (wa)	—	—	—	を (o)
(N)	ん (n)				

c.\v.	a	i	u	e	o
g- ng-	が (ga,nga)	ぎ (gi,ngi)	ぐ (gu,ngu)	げ (ge,nge)	ご (go,ngo)
z-	ざ (za)	じ (ji)	ず (zu)	ぜ (ze)	ぞ (zo)
d-	だ (da)	ぢ (ji)	づ (zu)	で (de)	ど (do)
b-	ば (ba)	び (bi)	ぶ (bu)	べ (be)	ぼ (bo)
p-	ぱ (pa)	ぴ (pi)	пу (pu)	ペ (pe)	ぽ (po)
ky-	き ゃ (kyā)	—	き ゅ (kyū)	—	き ょ (kyō)
sh-	し ゃ (sha)	—	し ゆ (shu)	—	し ょ (sho)
ch-	ち ゃ (cha)	—	ち ゆ (chu)	—	ち ょ (cho)
ny-	に ゃ (nya)	—	に ゆ (nyu)	—	に ょ (nyo)
hy-	ひ ゃ (hya)	—	ひ ゆ (hyu)	—	ひ ょ (hyo)
my-	み ゃ (mya)	—	み ゆ (myu)	—	み ょ (myo)
ry-	り ゃ (rya)	—	り ゆ (ryu)	—	り ょ (ryo)
gy- ngy-	ぎ ゃ (gya) ぎ ょ (ngya)	—	ぎ ゆ (gyu) ぎ ょ (ngyu)	—	ぎ ょ (gyō) ぎ ょ (ngyo)
j-	じ ゃ (ja)	—	じ ゆ (ju)	—	じ ょ (jo)
by-	び ゃ (bya)	—	び ゆ (byu)	—	び ょ (byo)
py-	ぴ ゃ (pya)	—	ぴ ゆ (pyu)	—	ぴ ょ (pyo)

TABLE (B) KATAKANA

c.	v.	a	i	u	e	o
—	ア (a)	イ (i)	ウ (u)	エ (e)	オ (o)	
k-	カ (ka)	キ (ki)	ク (ku)	ケ (ke)	コ (ko)	
s-	サ (sa)	シ (shi)	ス (su)	セ (se)	ソ (so)	
t-	タ (ta)	チ (chi)	ツ (tsu)	テ (te)	ト (to)	
n-	ナ (na)	ニ (ni)	ヌ (nu)	ネ (ne)	ノ (no)	
h-	ハ (ha)	ヒ (hi)	フ (hu)	ヘ (he)	ホ (ho)	
m-	マ (ma)	ミ (mi)	ム (mu)	メ (me)	モ (mo)	
y-	ヤ (ya)	—	ユ (yu)	—	ヨ (yo)	
r-	ラ (ra)	リ (ri)	ル (ru)	レ (re)	ロ (ro)	
w-	ワ (wa)	—	—	—	ヲ (o)	
(N)	ン (ñ)					

c.	v.	a	i	u	e	o
g-	ガ (ga,nga)	ギ (gi,ngi)	グ (gu,ngu)	ゲ (ge,ng)e	ゴ (go,ng)o	
z-	ザ (za)	ジ (ji)	ズ (zu)	ゼ (ze)	ゾ (zo)	
d-	ダ (da)	ヂ (ji)	ヅ (zu)	デ (de)	ド (do)	
b-	バ (ba)	ビ (bi)	ブ (bu)	ベ (be)	ボ (bo)	
p-	パ (pa)	ピ (pi)	ブ (pu)	ペ (pe)	ポ (po)	
ky-	キヤ (kyā)	—	キュ (kyū)	—	キョ (kyō)	
sh-	シャ (sha)	—	シュ (shu)	—	ショ (sho)	
ch-	チヤ (cha)	—	チュ (chu)	—	チョ (cho)	
ny-	ニヤ (nya)	—	ニュ (nyu)	—	ニョ (nyo)	
hy-	ヒヤ (hya)	—	ヒュ (hyu)	—	ヒョ (hyo)	
my-	ミヤ (mya)	—	ミュ (myu)	—	ミョ (myo)	
ry-	リヤ (rya)	—	リュ (ryu)	—	リョ (ryo)	
gy-	ギヤ (gya)	—	ギュ (gyu)	—	ギョ (gyo)	
ngy-	ギヤ (ngya)	—	ギュ (ngyu)	—	ギョ (ngyo)	
j-	ジヤ (ja)	—	ジュ (ju)	—	ジョ (jo)	
by-	ビヤ (bya)	—	ビュ (byu)	—	ビョ (byo)	
py-	ピヤ (pya)	—	ピュ (pyu)	—	ピョ (pyo)	

HINTS ON THE USAGE OF HIRAGANA & KATAKANA

HIRAGANA

は and わ

は is used for the sound ha and わ for the sound of wa.

hana (a flower) はな	hata (a flag) はた
haha (a mother) はは	
watashi (I) わたし	kawa (a river) かわ
denwa (telephone) でんわ	

However, when wa is used as a particle, it must be represented by は not by わ.

Watashi wa gakusei desu. (I am a student.)
わたし は がくせい です。

Kore wa hon desu. (This is a book.)
これ は ほん です。

Kyō wa nichiyōbi dewa arimasen. (Today is not Sunday.)
きょう は にちようび では ありません。

え and え

The sound e is represented by え and ゑ by え.

e (a picture) え	eki (a station) えき
kōen (a park) こうえん	
heya (a room) へや	hebi (a serpent) へび
heiwa (peace) へいわ	

However, for the particle e, え is used instead of え.

Watashi wa kuji ni gakkō e kimasu. (I come to school at 9.)
わたし は くじに がっこ え きます。

Watashi wa ginkō e ikimasu. (I'm going to the bank.)
わたし は ぎんこう え いきます。

Watashi wa uchi e kaerimasu. (I'm going home.)
わたし は うち え かれります。

お and を

For the sound o, お is generally used.

okashi (cake) おかし kao (a face) かお

However, when **o** is a particle, it must not be represented by オ, but by を.

Watashi wa hon o yomimasu. (I read a book.)
わたし は ほんを よみます。

Watashi wa kao o araimasu. (I wash my face.)
わたし は かおを あらいます。

Long sound \bar{o}

To represent the long sound **o**, we generally add j to the syllable with **o**-ending, as is shown in the following examples.

<u>Ō</u> sama (King) おうさま	<u>kōen</u> (a park) こうえん
<u>ginkō</u> (a bank) ぎんこう	<u>satō</u> (sugar) さとう
<u>imōto</u> (a younger sister) いもうと	
<u>nichiyōbi</u> (Sunday) にちようび	
<u>bōshi</u> (a hat) ぼうし	<u>dōbutsu</u> (an animal) どうぶつ
<u>gakkō</u> (a school) がっこう	<u>kyōshitsu</u> (a class-room) きょうしつ

However, you should remember that there are not a few words in which the vowel ō should be shown by adding お, not う, to the syllable with o -ending. As to which is more appropriate, to add お or う, we have no particular rules.

So there is no better way for us to learn them by heart one by one. Some examples are shown below.

ōkii (big) おおきい ōi (many) おおい
kōri (ice) こおり tōi (distant) とおい
tōka (ten days, tenth day) とおか

Assimilated Sounds

Assimilated sounds, when written in **kana**, are shown by a small つ, as is seen in the following examples.

sekken (soap) セッケン kitte (a postage stamp)

きって

zasshi (a magazine) ザッシ gakko (a school) ガッコウ

じ and ぢ, す and づ:

Both じ and ぢ represent the sound of ji, す and づ the sound of zu, but it is a general rule to use じ and す for the two sounds.

jibiki (a dictionary) ジビキ

kanji (a Chinese character) カンジ

mizu (water) ミズ

suzume (a sparrow) スズメ

Remember that there are some exceptions in which ぢ and づ, instead of じ and す, are to be used for the tow sounds.

tsuzuku (to continue) づづく chikazuku (to approach)

kanzume (canned goods) かんづめ ちかづく

chijimu (to shrink) ちぢむ chikajika (shortly)

chanomijawan (a tea-cup) チャノミチャワーン ちかぢか

KATAKANA

KATAKANA is chiefly used for writing foreigners' names, place-names in foreign countries. Japanized words of foreign origin etc. Its only difference from HIRAGANA in the rules of writing is that a long-sound-syllable, when written in KATAKANA, is to be shown by adding the mark — to it, instead of some vowel character.

kāten (a curtain) カーテン supūn (a spoon) スプーン

keki (cake) ケーキ kōhī (coffee) コーヒー

HOW TO WRITE HIRAGANA

STROKES				com- pleted		STROKES	com- pleted		
1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4
あ	あ	あ	あ	あ		せ	せ	せ	せ
い	い	い	い	い		そ	そ	そ	そ
う	う	う	う	う		た	た	た	た
え	え	え	え	え		ち	ち	ち	ち
お	お	お	お	お		つ	つ	つ	つ
か	か	か	か	か		て	て	て	て
き	き	き	き	き		ど	ど	ど	ど
く	く	く	く	く		な	な	な	な
け	け	け	け	け		に	に	に	に
こ	こ	こ	こ	こ		ぬ	ぬ	ぬ	ぬ
さ	さ	さ	さ	さ		ね	ね	ね	ね
し	し	し	し	し		の	の	の	の
す	す	す	す	す		は	は	は	は

STROKES				com- pleted
1	2	3	4	
ひ	ひ	ひ	ひ	ひ
る	る	る	る	る
れ	れ	れ	れ	れ
ろ	ろ	ろ	ろ	ろ
わ	わ	わ	わ	わ
を	を	を	を	を
ん	ん	ん	ん	ん

STROKES				com- pleted
1	2	3	4	
る	る	る	る	る
れ	れ	れ	れ	れ
ろ	ろ	ろ	ろ	ろ
わ	わ	わ	わ	わ
を	を	を	を	を
ん	ん	ん	ん	ん

HOW TO WRITE KATAKANA

STROKES				com- pleted
1	2	3	4	
ア	ア	+	+	ア
イ	イ	+	+	イ
ウ	ウ	+	+	ウ
エ	エ	+	+	エ
オ	オ	+	+	オ
カ	カ	+	+	カ
キ	キ	+	+	キ
ク	ク	+	+	ク
ケ	ケ	+	+	ケ
コ	コ	+	+	コ
サ	サ	+	+	サ
シ	シ	+	+	シ
ス	ス	+	+	ス

STROKES				com- pleted
1	2	3	4	
セ	セ	+	+	セ
ソ	ソ	+	+	ソ
タ	タ	+	+	タ
チ	チ	+	+	チ
ツ	ツ	+	+	ツ
テ	テ	+	+	テ
ト	ト	+	+	ト
ナ	ナ	+	+	ナ
ニ	ニ	+	+	ニ
ヌ	ヌ	+	+	ヌ
ネ	ネ	+	+	ネ
ノ	ノ	+	+	ノ
ハ	ハ	+	+	ハ

STROKES				com- pleted
1	2	3	4	
ビ				ビ
フ				フ
ヘ				ヘ
ホ				ホ
マ				マ
ミ				ミ
ム				ム
メ				メ
モ				モ
ヤ				ヤ
ユ				ユ
ヨ				ヨ
ラ				ラ
リ				リ

STROKES				com- leted
1	2	3	4	
ル				ル
レ				レ
ロ				ロ
ワ				ワ
ヲ				ヲ
ン				ン

GENERAL ORDER OF STROKES IN WRITING JAPANESE CHARACTERS

In writing a Japanese character, the general order of strokes to be kept is as follows.

1. A lateral stroke from left to right; (→)
2. A down stroke (from top to bottom); (↓)
3. A rounding stroke in the direction of the hands of a clock; (↗)

In writing KATAKANA, however, there is another kind of stroke, which goes upward from left to right, as in the cases of シ and ヲ.

THE MEANINGS OF THE MARKS SHOWING THE STROKES

• The black spot shows where the pen should be stopped firmly.

→ The arrowhead on the line shows the direction in which the pen should go.

→ This arrow shows that the stroke should be gradually weakened at the arrowhead.

→ This mark shows that the pen should be stopped at the black spot and then turned up in the direction of the arrow.

IKKA (Lesson 1) WATASHI TO ANATA

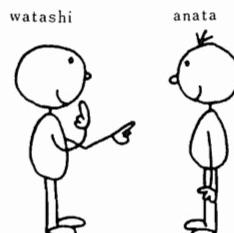
Konnichi wa.
こんち は。

Watashi wa Yamada desu.
わたし は やまだ です。

Dōzo yoroshiku.
どうぞ よろしく。

Watashi wa Nihonjin desu.
わたし は にほんじん です。

Watashi wa sensei desu.
わたし は せんせい です。



Anata wa Lee-san desu ka ?
あなた は リーさん ですか。

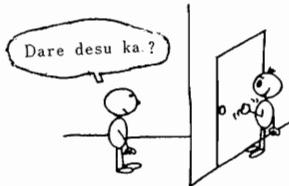
Hai, watashi wa Lee desu.
はい、わたし は リー です。

Anata wa Chūgokujin desu ka ?
あなた は ちゅうごくじん ですか。

Hai, sō desu.
はい、そう です。

Anata wa sensei desu ka ?
あなた は せんせい ですか。

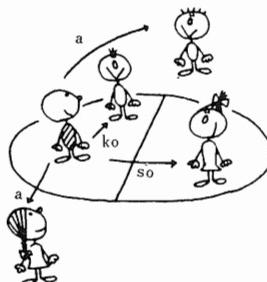
Iie, sō dewa arimasen. Watashi wa gakusei desu.
いいえ、そう ではありません。わたし は がくせい です。



Konohito wa dare desu ka ?
このひと は だれ ですか。

Sonohito wa Ali-san desu.
そのひと は アリさん です。

Sonohito wa dare desu ka ?
そのひと は だれ ですか。



2 (ni)

Konohito wa Wanee-san desu.
このひとはワニーさんです。

Anohito wa dare desu ka?
あのひとはだれですか。

Anohito wa Nguyen-san desu.
あのひとはグエンさんです。

Lee-san wa donohito desu ka?
リーさんはどのひとですか。

Lee-san wa anohito desu.
リーさんはあのひとです。

Donohito desu ka?



Ali-san wa otoko desu.
アリさんはおとこです。

Nguyen-san mo otoko desu.
グエンさんもおとこです。

Wanee-san wa otoko dewa arimasen.
ワニーさんはおとこではありません。

Wanee-san wa onna desu.
ワニーさんはおんなです。

Konohito wa otoko desu.
Konohito wa onna dewa
arimasen.

Anohito wa onna desu.
Otoko dewa arimasen.



Ali-san to Nguyen-san wa otoko desu.
アリさんとグエンさんはおとこです。

Ali-san mo Nguyen-san mo otoko desu.
アリさんもグエンさんもおとこです。

Ali-san mo Nguyen-san mo Wanee-san mo gakusei desu.
アリさんもグエンさんもワニーさんもがくせいです。

REFERENCE

Conversational Expression (1)

Ohayō gozaimasu. Good morning. Literally means *You've got up early* or *You are an early riser*. Therefore, it is not usually used after about 10 a. m.

Konnichi wa. Good morning; Good afternoon. Literally means *today is implying Today is a good day*. It is used between 10 a.m. and evening.

Komban wa. Good evening. Literally means *this evening is with a good evening understood*.

Sayōnara. Good-bye. The vowel of *yō* was originally long, but it is usually pronounced short *yo*.

Dōzo yoroshiku. Please continue your favors toward me; I'm glad to make your acquaintance.

Hajimemashite. How do you do?

A WA B DESU

A wa B desu. A is B. But when A is already clearly understood, A wa can be omitted.

A wa B desu ka? Is A B? Any affirmative sentence can be turned into an interrogative sentence by adding a particle *ka* at its end.

A wa B dewa arimasen. A is not B.

Nihonjin (n.) a Japanese.

-jin (suf.) whose meaning is similar to the independent word *hito person; man*. But it is always tacked on to the end of some other words. Chūgokujin a Chinese; Betonamujin a Viet-Namese; Indoneshiajin an Indonesian; Taijin a Thai; gaikokujin a foreigner.

sensei (n.) a teacher.

-san (suf.) an honorific suffix used after a personal name, irrespective of sex. Thus, Yamada-san means not only *Mr. Yamada* but also *Mrs. Yamada* and *Miss Yamada*. -san should never be used after one's own name, since this suffix is a mark of respect.

Hai (int.) Yes. Hai is used as a word of agreement.

sō (adv.) a word of assent. It is used as an answer instead of a statement assent. Hai, sō desu. Yes, I am./ Yes, it is. lie, sō dewa arimasen. No, I am not./ No, it isn't.

lie (int.) No. lie is a sign of disagreement.

gakusei (n.) a student.

KO, SO, A, DO (1)

konohito (pron.) this person.

sonohito (pron.) that person. Sonohito is used to indicate a person who is near the person spoken to, the person in question or the person you are speaking about.

anohito (pron.) that person over there. Anohito is used to indicate the person you are speaking of, or the person who is away from both the speaker and the hearer.

donohito (pron.) which person. Donohito inquires about some particular person out of a definite group of persons.

Kata is a polite term for hito. Therefore, also you can say kono kata instead of konohito. Kono kata wa sensei desu.

This person is a teacher.

dare (pron.) who. Dare inquires about the name or the family relationship of some person concerned. A polite term for dare is donata.

mo (part.) also; too. Wanee-san mo gakusei desu. Miss Wanee is a student, too.

to (part.) and. To stands between two nouns as a connecting link.

Ali-san to Nguyen-san wa otoko desu. Mr. Ali and Mr. Nguyen are men.

.....momo (part.) both and (in affirmative); neither nor (in negative). Ali-san mo Nguyen-san mo otoko desu. Both Mr. Ali and Mr. Nguyen are men. Ali-san mo Nguyen-san mo onna dewa arimasen. Neither Mr. Ali nor Mr. Nguyen is a woman.

NIKA (Lesson 2) KORE WA HON DESU.

Kore wa hon desu.
これ は ほん です。

Sore wa tsukue desu.
それ は つくえ です。

Are wa uchi desu.
あれ は うち です。

Kore wa nan desu ka ?
これ は なん です か。

Sore wa hon desu.
それ は ほん です。

Kore mo hon desu ka ?
これ も ほん です か。

Hai, sore mo hon desu.
はい、それ も ほん です。

Kore mo hon desu ka ?
これ も ほん です か。

Iie, sore wa hon dewa arimasen.
いいえ、それ は ほん では ありません。

Sore wa zasshi desu.
それ は ざっし です。

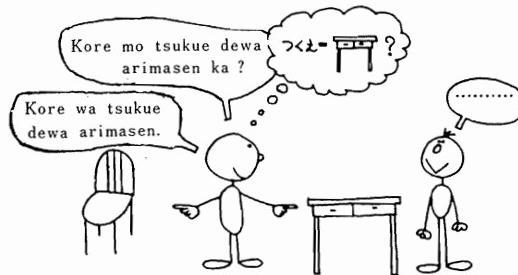
Kore mo hon dewa arimasen ka ?
これ も ほん では ありません か。

Hai, sore mo hon dewa arimasen.
はい、それ も ほん では ありません。

Sore wa chōmen desu.
それ は ちょうめん です。

Kore mo hon dewa arimasen ka ?
これ も ほん では ありません か。

Iie, sore wa hon desu.
いいえ、それ は ほん です。



6 (roku)

Tsukue wa dore desu ka?
つくえはどれですか。

Tsukue wa kore desu.
つくえはこれです。

Hon wa dore desu ka?
ほんはどれですか。

Hon wa sore desu.
ほんはそれです。

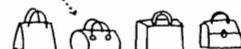
Dentō wa dore desu ka?
でんとうはどれですか。

Dentō wa are desu.
でんとうはあれです。

Anata no kaban wa
dore desu ka?



Watashi no kaban wa
are desu.



Anata no kaban wa dore desu ka?
あなたのかばんはどれですか。

Watashi no kaban wa kore desu.
わたしのかばんはこれです。

Dore ga Lee-san no bōshi desu ka?
どれがリーサンのぼうしですか。

Are ga Lee-san no bōshi desu.
あれがリーサンのぼうしです。

REFERENCE

KO, SO, A, DO (2)

kore (pron.) this; this one; these. **kore** is used to refer to a thing or things near the speaker. **kore wa hon desu.** This is a book./ These are books.

sore (pron.) that; those; that one; those ones; it; they. **Sore** refers to a thing or things near the hearer, or a thing or things already mentioned.

are (pron.) that; those; that one; those ones. **Are** refers to a thing or things at a distance from both the speaker and the hearer.
dore (pron.) which one. **Dore** inquires about a particular thing among a definite group of things.

hon (n.) a book.

tsukue (n.) a desk.

uchi (n.) a house.

nan (pron.) what. **Nan** and **nani** are the same word meaning what. **Nan** is the euphonic change of **nani** when it comes before a word that begins with t, d or n.

zasshi (n.) a magazine.

chōmen (n.) a note-book.

no (part.) The possessive particle **no** placed between two nouns usually makes the first noun the modifier of the second noun.

This **no** usually corresponds to *of* or 's.

watashi no kaban my bag; a bag of mine; anata no kutsu your shoes; Lee-san no bōshi Miss Lee's hat; gakkō no sensei school teacher; a teacher of a school.

HAI and IIE

Hai and **lie** are generally believed to be the same as *Yes* and *No* in English, but this is only partially correct. In answering affirmative questions, the usages are the same as in English.

Sore wa tsukue desu ka? Is it a desk?

Hai, sō desu. Yes, it is.

Sore mo tsukue desu ka? Is it a desk, too?

lie, sō dewa arimasen. No, it isn't.

But when answering negative questions, the usages are opposite.

Sore mo tsukue dewa arimasen ka? Isn't it a desk, too?

Hai, sō dewa arimasen. No, it isn't.

lie, sō desu. Yes, it is (a desk).

In English the choice depends on whether a negative word is contained in the answer or not. But in Japanese the speaker is thinking of the question and if he agrees with the questioner he says **Hai** regardless of whether there is a negative word in his answer or not. If he doesn't agree with the questioner he will use **lie**.

8 (hachi)

dentō (n.) an electric lamp.

kaban (n.) a bag; brief case; suit case.

bōshi (n.) a hat; a cap.

DORE GA HON DESU KA?

Pay particular attention to the emphatic words which are underlined.

Kore wa nan desu ka? What is this?

Sore wa hon desu. That is a book.

Hon wa dore desu ka? Which one is a book?

Hon wa kore desu. The book is this one.

Dore ga hon desu ka? Which one is a book?

Kore ga hon desu. This one is a book.

SANKA (Lesson 3) KOKO WA KYŌSHITSU DESU.

Koko wa kyōshitsu desu.
ここ は きょうしつ です。

Koko wa watashitachi no kyōshitsu desu.
ここ は わたしたち の きょうしつ です。

Soko wa nan desu ka?
そこ は なん です か。

Soko wa ōsetsuma desu.
そこ は おうせつま です。

Asoko wa nan desu ka?
あそこ は なん です か。

Asoko wa benjo desu.
あそこ は べんじょ です。



Sensei no heywa doko desu ka?
せんせい の へや は どこ です か。

Sensei no heywa asoko desu.
せんせい の へや は あそこ です。

Koko wa doko desu ka?
ここ は どこ です か。

Koko wa Ginza desu.
ここ は ぎんざ です。



Tōkyō-eki wa doko desu ka?
とうきょうえき は どこ です か。

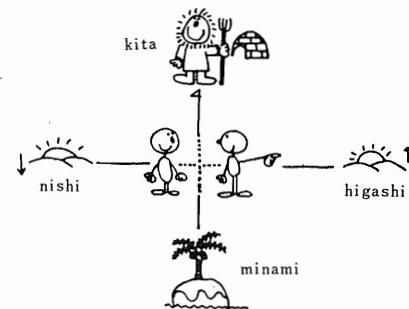
Tōkyō-eki wa achira desu.
とうきょうえき は あちら です。

A : Higashi wa dochira desu ka?
ひがし は どちら です か。

B : Higashi wa kochira desu.
ひがし は こちら です。

A : Dochira ga minami desu ka?
どちら が みなみ です か。

B : Achira ga minami desu.
あちら が みなみ です。



REFERENCE

KO, SO, A, DO (3)

koko (pron.) here; this place.

soko (pron.) there; that place.

asoko (pron.) that place over there.

doko (pron.) where; what place.

kochira (pron.) this way; this direction; this side.

sochira (pron.) that way; that direction; that side.

achira (pron.) that way over there; yonder.

dochira (pron.) which; which side; where.

Kochira wa higashi desu. This direction is east.

Higashi wa dochira desu ka? In which direction is the east?

Dochira ga higashi desu ka? Which direction is east?

Kochira ga higashi desu. This direction is east.

kyōshitsu (n.) a class room.

watashitachi (n.) we. watashitachi no kyōshitsu our class room.

ōsetsuma (n.) a drawing room; a reception room.

benjo (n.) a water-closet; a toilet.

Ginza (n.) the name of the busiest shopping center in Tokyo.

eki (n.) a station. Tōkyō-eki Tokyo Station.

higashi (n.) the east.

nishi (n.) the west.

kita (n.) the north.

minami (n.) the south.

YONKA (lesson 4) KOKO NI HON GA ARIMASU.

Hon ga arimasu.

ほん が あります。

Koko ni hon ga arimasu.

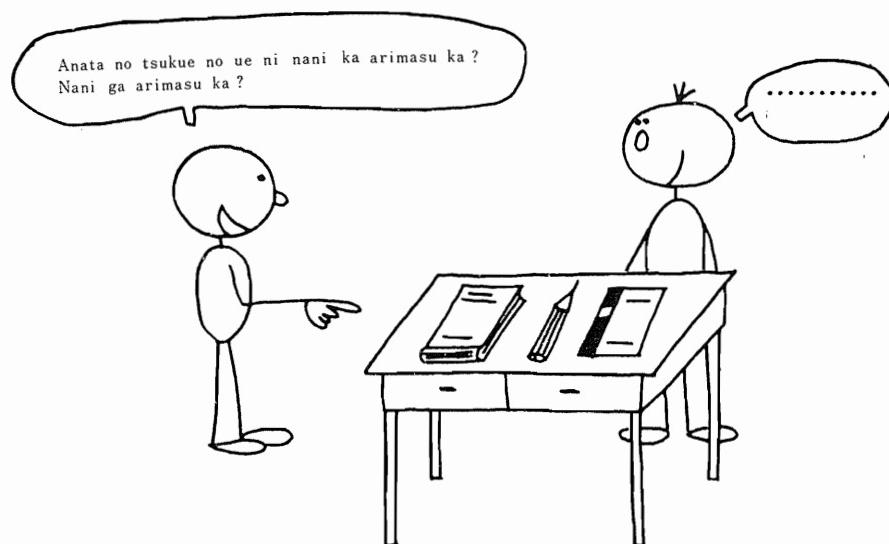
ここ に ほん が あります。

Tsukue no ue ni hon ga arimasu.

つくえ の うえ に ほん が あります。

Jibiki wa arimasen.

じびき は ありません。



Anata no tsukue no ue ni nani ka arimasu ka?
あなた の つくえ の うえに なに か あります か。

Hai, arimasu.
はい、 あります。

Nani ga arimasu ka?
なに が あります か。

Hon ya chōmen ya empitsu nado ga arimasu.
ほん や ちょうめん や えんぴつ など が あります。

Mannenhitsu mo arimasu ka?
まんねんひつ も あります か。

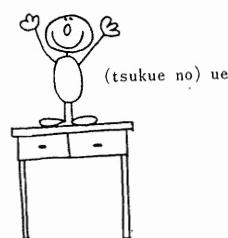
Hai, arimasu.
はい、 あります。

Jibiki mo arimasu ka?
じびき も あります か。

Iie, jibiki wa arimasen.
いいえ、じびき は ありません。

Tsukue no shita nimo nani ka arimasu ka?
つくえ の した にも なに か あります か。

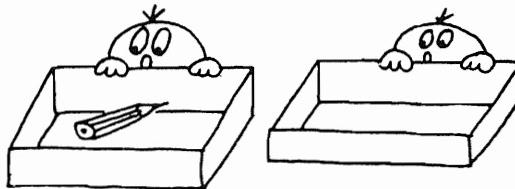
Iie, watashi no tsukue no shita niwa nani mo arimasen.
いいえ、わたし の つくえ の した には なに も ありません。





(tsukue no) shita.

Hako no naka ni nani ka arimasu ka ?



Anata no kaban wa doko ni arimasu ka ?
あなたの かばんは どこに あります か。

Watashi no kaban wa tsukue no naka ni arimasu.
わたしの かばんは つくえの なかに あります。

Anatagata no gakkō wa doko ni arimasu ka ?
あなたがたの がっこうは どこに あります か。

Watashitachi no gakkō wa kōen no soba ni arimasu.
わたしたちの がっこうは こうえんの そばに あります。

Gakkō no soba ni nani ga arimasu ka ?
がっこうの そばに なにが あります か。

Ginkō ya byōin ya yūbinkyoku nado ga arimasu.
ぎんこうや やびょういんや ゆうびんきょくなどが あります。

Eigakan mo arimasu ka ?
えいがかんも あります か。

Iie, eigakan wa arimasen.
いいえ、えいがかんは ありません。

Anata no uchi wa doko ni arimasu ka ?
あなたの うちは どこに あります か。

Watashi no uchi wa Tōkyō ni arimasu.
わたしの うちは とうきょうに あります。

Tōkyō no doko ni arimasu ka?
とうきょうの どこ に あります か。

Tōkyō no Shinjuku ni arimasu.
とうきょうの しんじゅく に あります。

Shinjuku no dono hen desu ka?
しんじゅく の どの へん です か。

Shinjuku-yūbinkyoku no chikaku desu.
しんじゅく ゆうびんきょく の ちかく です。

REFERENCE

Expression of Existence (1)

Koko ni hon ga arimasu. There is a book here./
Here is a book.

To show the place of existence, the particle *ni* is used, i.e. *koko ni here; soko ni there; asoko ni over there; doko ni where; Tōkyō ni in Tokyo; gakkō ni in the school; etc.*
arimasu (v.1) The dictionary form of *arimasu* is *aru* there is; there are. *Arimasu* is used for inanimate objects. *Jibiki wa arimasen.*
There is no dictionary.

ue (n.) upside; topside; upper part. Phrase equivalent to English preposition. no *ue ni* on

Tsukue no ue ni hon ga arimasu. There are some books on the desk.

shita (n.) the lower part; the bottom; the foot. no *shita ni* under ; *Tsukue no shita nimo nani ka arimasu ka?* Is there anything under the desk, too? lie, *tsukue no shita niwa nani mo arimasen.* No, there is nothing under the desk.

naka (n.) the inside. no *naka ni* in; *tsukue no naka* inside of the desk.

jibiki (n.) a dictionary.

NANI KA, NANI GA and NANI MO

Nani ka arimasu ka ? Is there anything ?

Nani ga arimasu ka ? What is there ?

Nani mo arimasen. There is nothing.

Nani ga is used as subject, and nani mo is used with negative expression.

empitsu (n.) a pencil.

ya (part.) and. Ya and to are different in what they imply. anata to watashi you and I; anata ya watashi you and I (and other people like us).

nado (part.) and so forth; and the like; and so on. Nado is used as a final element in enumerations. Hon ya chōmen ya empitsu nado ga arimasu. There are books, note-books, pencils and the like.

mannenhitsu (n.) a fountain pen.

anatagata (pron.) you (plural).

kōen (n.) a park.

soba (n.) side; near. soba ni by (the side of); at a person's side; beside.

ginkō (n.) a bank.

byōin (n.) a hospital.

yūbinkyoku (n.) a post-office.

eigakan (n.) a movie theater.

GOKA (Lesson 5) KOKO NI GAKUSEI GA IMASU.

Koko ni gakusei ga imasu.
ここに がくせい が います。

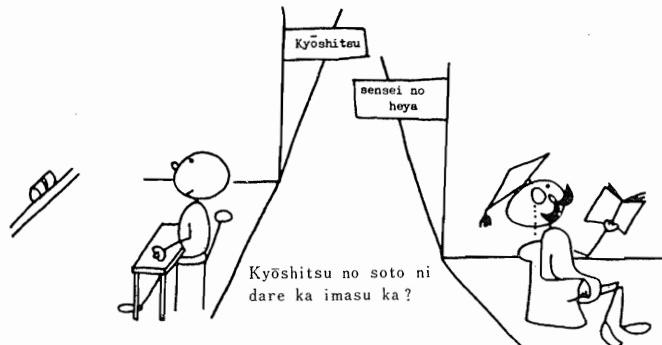
Gakusei wa doko ni imasu ka ?
がくせい は どこに いますか。

Gakusei wa kyōshitsu no naka ni imasu.
がくせい は きょうしつの なかに います。

Sensei mo kyōshitsu no naka ni imasu ka ?
せんせい も きょうしつの なかに いますか。

Iie, sensei wa kyōshitsu no naka niwa imasen.
いいえ、せんせいは きょうしつの なかには いません。

Sensei wa sensei no heyaw ni imasu.
せんせい は せんせいの へやに います。



Gakusei wa doko ni imasu ka ?

Sensei wa doko ni imasu ka ?

Kyōshitsu no soto ni dare ka imasu ka ?
きょうしつのそとにだれかいますか。

Iie, kyōshitsu no soto niwa dare mo imasen.
いいえ、きょうしつのそとにはだれもいません。

Mon no mae ni nani ka imasu ka ?
もん の まえ に なに か います か。

Hai, imasu.
はい、います。

Nani ga imasu ka ?
なに が います か。

Inu ga imasu.
いぬ が います。

Neko mo imasu ka ?
ねこ も います か。

Iie, neko wa imasen.
いいえ、ねこ は いません。

Neko wa doko ni imasu ka ?



Mon no mae ni nani ga imasu ka ?
Neko mo imasu ka ?

REFERENCE

Expression of Existence (2)

..... ga arimasu is for inanimate things (roughly understood as things which can not move by itself), and ga imasu is for animate things.

Nani ka arimasu ka ?	Is there anything ? (of inanimate objects)
----------------------	--

Nani ka imasu ka ?	Is there anything ? (of living objects)
--------------------	---

Dare ka imasu ka ? Iie, nani mo arimasen.	Is there anybody ? No, there is nothing./ No, there isn't anything. (inanimate objects)
--	--

Iie, nani mo imasen.	No, there is nothing. (of living beings)
----------------------	--

Iie, dare mo imasen.	No, there is nobody.
----------------------	----------------------

Nani ga arimasu ka ?	What is there ? (of inanimate objects)
----------------------	--

Nani ga imasu ka ? Dare ga imasu ka ?	What is there ? (of living beings) Who is there ?
--	--

soto (n.) the outside. no soto ni outside

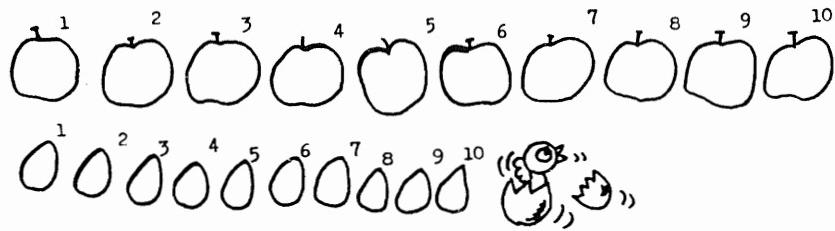
mon (n.) a gate; a gateway.

mae (n.) the front. no mae ni in front of

inu (n.) a dog.

neko (n.) a cat.

ROKKA (Lesson 6) 1. 2. 3. 4..... (NUMERALS)



Koko ni ringo to tamago ga arimasu.
ここにりんごとたまごがあります。

Ringo wa ikutsu arimasu ka?
りんごはいくつありますか。

hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu, yottsu, itsutsu,
ひとつ ふたつ みっつ ょうつ いつつ

muttsu, nanatsu, yattsu, kokonotsu, tō.
むっつ ななつ やっつ ここのつ とお

Ringo wa tō arimasu.
りんごはとおあります。

Tamago wa ikutsu arimasu ka?
たまごはいくつありますか。

ichi, ni, san, shi, go, roku, shichi, hachi, ku, jū.
いちにさんしごろくしちはちくじゅう

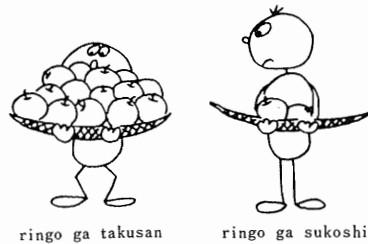
Tamago mo tō arimasu.
たまごもとおあります。

18 (jū-hachi)

Koko ni ringo ga tō to tamago ga tō arimasu.
ここにりんごがとおとたまごがとおあります。

Koko ni ringo mo tamago mo tō arimasu.
ここにりんごもたまごもとおあります。

Koko ni ringo ga takusan to tamago ga sukoshi arimasu.
ここにりんごがたくさんとたまごがすこしあります。



Koko ni kodomo ga ōzei imasu.



Koko ni kodomo ga ōzei imasu.
ここにこどもがおおぜいいます。

Otoko no ko mo onna no ko mo imasu.
おとこのこもおんなのこもいます。

Otoko no ko wa ikunin imasu ka ?
おとこのこはいくにんいますか。

hitori, futari, sannin, yonin, gonin,
ひとりふたりさんいんよにんごにん

rokunin, shichinin, hachinin, kunin, jūnin.
ろくにんしちにんはちにんくにんじゅうにん

Otoko no ko wa jūnin imasu.
おとこのこはじゅうにんいます。

Onna no ko wa nannin imasu ka ?
おんなのこはなんにんいますか。

hitori, jūnin, jū-ichinin, jū-ninin,
ひとりじゅうにんじゅういちにんじゅうにん

jū-sannin, jū-yonin, jū-gonin, jū-rokunin,
じゅうさんいんじゅうよにんじゅうごにんじゅうろくにん

jū-shichinin, jū-hachinin, jū-kunin, nijū-nin.
じゅうしちにんじゅうはちにんじゅうくにんじゅうにん

Onna no ko wa nijū-nin imasu.
おんな の こ は にじゅうにんいます。

REFERENCE

HITOTSU and ICHI

Hitotsu is one of the numerals belonging to the native Japanese counting system, which run from one to ten, and are used for certain things. Ichi, ni, san..... belong to the Chinese counting system.

ringo (n.) an apple.

tamago (n.) an egg.

ikutsu (n.) how many (inquiring about the number of things); how old (inquiring about somebody's age).

takusan (adv.) (of quantity) much; a large quantity; a lot; plenty; (of number) many; a great many; a large number; a lot; plenty.

sukoshi (adv.) (of quantity) a small quantity; a little. (of number) a small number; a few.

kodomo (n.) a child; children.

ōzei (n.) a crowd (of people); a great number of people.

otoko no ko (n.) a boy.

onna no ko (n.) a girl.

ikunin (n.) how many people.

-nin (suf.) numeral classifier for persons. It is added to the Chinese style numerals with the exception of one and two.

nannin (n.) how many; is similar to ikunin.

SHICHIKA (lesson 7) KODOMO GA ARIMASU

Koko ni tsukue ga arimasu.
ここに つくえが あります。

Koko ni kodomo ga imasu.
ここに こどもが います。

Watashi wa kodomo ga arimasu.
わたしは こどもが あります。

Anata wa goryōshin ga arimasu ka?
あなたは ごりょうしんが ありますか。

Hai, arimasu.
はい あります。

Otōsan wa ikutsu desu ka?
おとうさんは いくつですか。

Chichi wa kotoshi gojū-gosai desu.
ちちは ことし ごじゅうごさいです。

Okāsan wa nansai desu ka?
おかあさんは なんさいですか。

Haha wa chōdo gojissai desu.
ははは ちょうど ごじっさいです。

Watashi wa kyōdai ga gonin arimasu.
わたしは きょうだいが ごにん あります。

Watashi wa sambamme desu.
わたしは さんばんめです。

Ichiban ue wa oniisan desu ka, onēsan desu ka?
いちばん うえ は おにいさん です か, おねえさん です か。

Ichiban ue wa ani de, nibamme wa ane desu.
いちばん うえ は あに で, にばんめ は あね です。

Yobamme wa otōto de, kotoshi jū-hassai desu.
よばんめ は おとうと で, ことし じゅうはっさい です。

Gobamme wa imōto desu. Imōto wa chūgakko no sannensei desu.
ごばんめ は いもうと です。いもうと は ちゅうがっこ の さんねんせい です。

REFERENCE

Expression of Possession

Koko ni tsukue ga arimasu. Here is a desk. (existence)
There is a desk here.

Watashi wa kodomo ga arimasu. I have a child. (possession)
Ga arimasu in this lesson denotes the possession, and
not the existence as seen in Lesson 4.

Besides this expression ga arimasu, we have another
expression denoting the possession, i.e. o motte imasu.
Between these two expressions there is somewhat subtle difference.

- (1) Anohito wa okane ga arimasu.
- (2) Anohito wa okane o motte imasu.

Both of these two can be used in the sense of the English sentence *He has some money*. But, in using, the first expression, we often mean *He is rich*, or *He is a man of wealth*, whereas the second one is seldom used in this sense. As for the latter, we prefer it to the former in the case we mean *He has some money with him now*. But remember that we shall go too far if we say there is absolute difference between them.

Words for describing the family relation

family	(For the members of a family other than one's own)	(For the members of one's own family)
	gokazoku	kazoku

grand father	ojiisan	sofu
grand mother	obāsan	sobo
parents	goryōshin	ryōshin
father	otōsan	chichi
mother	okāsan	haha
son	musukosan	musuko
daughter	ojōsan	musume
elder brother	oniisan	ani
elder sister	onēsan	ane
younger brother	otōtosan	otōto
younger sister	imōtosan	imōto

/-san See the reference Lesson 1/

ikutsu (n.) see the reference Lesson 6.

kotoshi (n.) this year.

-sai (suf.) numeral classifier used in telling a person's age. gojū-gosai
55 years old; gojissai 50 years old; jū-hassai 18 years old. Okāsan
wa ikutsu desu ka ? How old are your mother ?

chōdo (abv.) just; right; exactly.

sambamme (n.) the third; number three.

-bamme (suf.) numeral classifier for ordinal numbers, and is used to
show order or position of a thing or a person in a series.
ichibamme no ani my first elder brother; nibamme no ane my
second elder sister; yobamme no otōtosan your fourth younger
brother; gobamme no imōtosan your fifth younger sister.

ichiban (n.) the first; number one. ichiban ue the eldest. ichiban shita
no otōto my youngest brother.

chūgakkō (n.) a junior high school; a middle school.

sannensei (n.) a third year (grade) student.

de (aux.v.) In order to combine two or more sentences which end with
the desu into a single sentence, the de replaces the desu in the
non-final clause. Ichiban ue wa ani de, nibamme wa ane desu. The
eldest one is an elder brother and the second one is an elder
sister.

HAKKA (lesson 8) IKURA DESU KA ?

Koko ni Nihon no okane ga arimasu.
ここに にほんの おかねが あります。



24 (nijū-shi)

Kono ringo wa hitotsu ikura desu ka ?
このりんごはひとついくらですか。

Sono ringo wa hitotsu nijū-go-en desu.
そのりんごはひとつにじゅうごえんです。

Kono kami wa ichimai ikura desu ka ?
このかみはいちまいいくらですか。

Sore wa ichimai go-en desu.
それはいちまいごえんです。

Kono empitsu wa ippon jū-en desu.
このえんぴつはいっぽんじゅうえんです。

Sono chōmen wa issatsu roku-jū-en desu.
そのちょうめんはいっさつろくじゅうえんです。

Ano sakana wa ippiki sambyaku-en desu.
あのさかなはいっぴきさんびゃくえんです。

Kono kutsu wa issoku sen-gohyaku-en de, sono kutsu wa issoku
このくつはいっそくせんごひゃくえんで、そのくつはいっそく
nisen-happyaku-en desu.
にせんはっぴゃくえんです。

Ano mise no kōhii wa ippai hyaku-go-jū-en desu.
あのみせのコーヒーはいっぱいひゃくごじゅうえんです。

Satō wa ichikiroguramu hyaku-yon-jū-en desu.
さとうはいちキログラムひゃくよんじゅうえんです。

Kono kire wa ichimētoru kyūhyaku-hachijū-en desu.
このきれはいちメートルきゅうひゃくはちじゅうえんです。

REFERENCE

okane (n.) money.
 ikura (n.) how much.
 kami (n.) paper.
 sakana (n.) a fish; fish (collective noun); fish (=fish meat).
 kutsu (n.) shoes.
 mise (n.) a shop; a store.
 kōhii (n.) coffee.
 satō (n.) sugar.
 kire (n.) cloth.

Numerals

30 sanjū; 40 yonjū; 50 gojū; 60 rokujū, 70 shichijū or
 nanajū, 80 hachijū, 90 kyujū, 100 hyaku, 200 nihyaku,
 300 sambyaku, 400 yonhyaku, 500 gohyaku, 600 roppyaku,
 700 shichihyaku or nanahyaku, 800 happyaku, 900 kyūhyaku,
 1,000 sen, 2,000 nisen, 3,000 sanzen, 4,000 yonsen,
 8,000 hassen, 9,000 kyūsen, 10,000 ichiman,
 100,000 jūman, 1,000,000 hyakuman, 10,000,000 semman,
 100,000,000 ichioku.

Numerical classifiers

-en (suf.) for Japanese money.
 -mai (suf.) for counting flat and thin objects such as sheets of
 paper, handkerchiefs, boards and so on. ichimai, nimai, sammai,
 yomai or yommai, gomai, rokumai, shichimai or nanamai, hachimai,
 kumai or kyūmai, jūmai; nammai.
 -hon (suf.) for counting long objects such as pencils, bananas,
 umbrellas, trousers. It makes the following euphonic changes
 when combined with 1, 3, 6 and 10. ippon, nihon, sambon,
 shihon or yonhon, gohon, roppon, shichihon or nanahon,
 hachihon or happon, kyūhon, jippon; nambon.
 -satsu (suf.) for counting books, magazines, etc. It makes the
 euphonic changes when combined with 1, 8 and 10.
 issatsu, nisatsu, sansatsu, yonsatsu, gosatsu, rokusatsu,
 shichisatsu or nanasatsu, hassatsu, kyūsatau, jissatsu;
 nansatsu.

26 (nijū-roku)

-hiki (suf.) for counting animals and fish. It makes the same euphonic changes as -hon.

ippiki, niiki, sambiki, shihiki or yonhiki, gohiki, roppiki, shichihiki or nanahiki, happiki or hachihiki, kyūhiki, jippiki; nambiki.

-soku (suf.) for counting pairs of foot-wears. It makes the euphonic changes when combined with 1, 3, 8 and 10.

issoku, nisoku, sanzoku, yonsoku, gosoku, rokusoku, shichisoku or nanasoku, hassoku, kyūsoku, jissoku; nanzoku.

-hai (suf.) for counting containerfuls. It makes the euphonic changes similar to -hon.

ippai, nihai, sambai, shihai or yonhai, gohai, roppai, shichihai or nanahai, hachihai or happai, kyūhai, jippai; nambai.

-kiroguramu (suf.) krogram (s).

-mētoru (suf.) metre (s).

KYŪKA (Lesson 9) TSUKI, HINICHI, YŌBI NO IIKATA

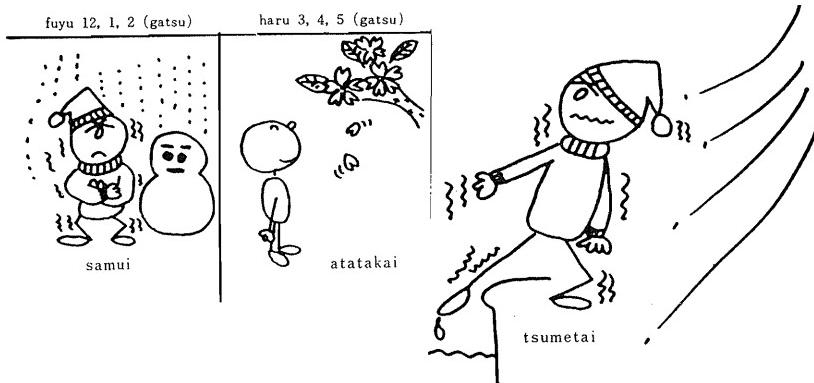
Kongetsu wa ichigatsu desu.
こんげつ は いちがつ です。

Raigetsu wa nangatsu desu ka ?
らいげつ は なんがつ です か。

Raigetsu wa nigatsu desu.
らいげつ は にがつ です。

Sengetsu wa nangatsu deshita ka ?
せんげつ は なんがつ でした か。

Sengetsu wa jūnigatsu deshita.
せんげつ は じゅうにがつ でした。



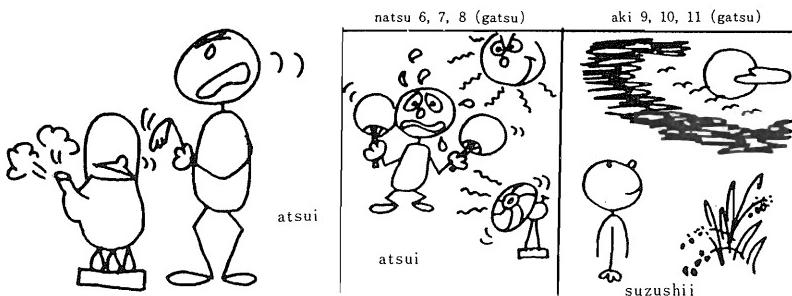
Nihon dewa, sangatsu to shigatsu to gogatsu wa haru desu.
にほん で、さんがつ と しがつ と ごがつ は はる です。

Haru no tsugi wa natsu de, natsu no tsugi wa aki desu.
はる の つぎ は なつ で、なつ の つぎ は あき です。

Haru no mae wa fuyu desu.
はる の まえ は ふゆ です。

Nihon de ichiban atsui tsuki wa shichigatsu desu.
にほん で いちばん あつい つき は しちがつ です。

Ichiban samui tsuki wa ichigatsu desu.
いちばん さむい つき は いちがつ です。



28 (nijū-hachi)

Kyō wa nannichi desu ka ?
きょうは なんにち です か。

Kyō wa tsuitachi desu.
きょう は ついたち です。

Ashita wa futsuka de, asatte wa mikka desu.
あした は ふつか で、あさって は みっか です。

Kinō wa sanjū-ichinichi de, ototoi wa sanjūnichi deshita.
きのう は さんじゅういちにち で、おととい は さんじゅうにち でした。

Anata no tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka ?
あなた の たんじょうびは いつ です か。

Watashi no tanjōbi wa sangatsu tōka desu.
わたし の たんじょうびは さんがつ とおか です。

Kore wa itsu no shimbun desu ka ?
これ は いつ の しんぶん ですか。

Sore wa kyō no shimbun desu.
それ は きょう の しんぶん です。

Kyō wa naniyōbi desu ka ?
きょう は なにようび ですか。

Kyō wa getsuyōbi desu.
きょう は げつようび です。

Ashita wa kayōbi de, asatte wa suiyōbi desu.
あした は かようび で、あさって は すいようび です。

Suiyōbi no tsugi wa mokuyōbi desu.
すいようび の つぎ は もくようび です。

Kinō wa naniyōbi deshita ka?
きのうはなにようびでしたか。

Kinō wa nichiyōbi deshita.
きのうはにちようびでした。

Ototoi wa doyōbi deshita.
おとといはどうびでした。

Doyōbi no mae wa kin'yōbi desu.
どようびのまえはきんようびです。

Ashita wa nannen nangatsu nannich de, naniyobi desu ka?
あしたはなんねんなんがつなんにちで、なにようびですか。

Ashita wa sen-kyūhyaku-shichijū-ichinen (Shōwa yonjū-rokunen)
あしたはせんきゅうひゃくしちじゅういちねん しょうわ よんじゅうろくねん

shigatsu nijū-yokka de, kayōbi desu.
しがつにじゅうよっかで、かようびです。

REFERENCE

TSUKI, HINICHI, YŌBI NO IIKATA

How to tell the names of the month, the date and the names of the days of the week.

GATSU, GETSU and TSUKI

-gatsu (suf.) for the names of the months. The Japanese names of the months from January to Decembar are as follows:
ichigatsu, nigatsu, sangatsu, shigatsu, gogatsu, rokugatsu,
shichigatsu, hachigatsu, kugatsu, jūgatsu, jūichigatsu,
jūnigatsu.

Getsu means *the moon* or *a month*, but is not used independently.

getsumatsu (n.) the end of the month; mangetsu a full moon.

kongetsu (n.) this month.

sengetsu (n.) last month.

raigetsu (n.) next month.

Tsuki also means *the moon* or a *month*, and can be used independently. tsuki ga deru the moon rises; tsuki ni ichido once a month;

DESU and DESHITA

Desu is a very important word of conclusion which is put at the end of a sentence to affirm the statement, and is always preceded by a noun or an adjective. When preceded by a noun or an adjective 2, desu is conjugated as follows according to the Aspect.

	Non-perfective	Perfective
Affirmative	desu	deshita
Negative	dewa arimasen	dewa arimasendeshita

DE and DEWA

A particle de means *in*, *on*, *at*. Nihon de in Japan; Tōkyō de at Tokyo. When emphasized, de will be changed to dewa. Thus Nihon dewa means *in Japan, (and not other country)*.

nangatsu (n.) what month of the year.

haru (n.) Spring.

natsu (n.) Summer.

aki (n.) Autumn.

fuyu (n.) Winter.

tsugi (n.) next; following; coming.

mae (n.) before.

ICHIBAN + Adjectives

This ichiban is an adverb means *most, best*. /See the reference Lesson 7/

ichiban atsui tsuki the hottest month.

ichiban samui tsuki the coldest month.

ichiban ōkii machi the biggest city.

atsui (adj.1) hot.

samui (adj.1) cold (weather).

kyō (n.) today.

ashita (n.) tomorrow.

asatte (n.) the day after tomorrow.

kinō (n.) yesterday.

ototoi (n.) the day before yesterday.

nannichi (n.) what day of the month; how many days. /nan See the reference Lesson 2/

kyō wa nannichi desu ka? What day of the month is it today?

Ichinen wa nannichi desu ka? How many days are there in one year?

Names of the days of the month

For the names of the first ten days of the month, with the exception of the first day, the Japanese style numerals are used together with the word *ka day*, while for the rest, excepting 14th, 20th and 24th, the Chinese style numerals with the word *nichi day* are used.

tsuitachi, futsuka, mikka, yokka, itsuka, muika, nanoka,
yōka, kokonoka, tōka, jū-ichinichi, jū-ninichi, jū-sannichi,
jū-yokka, jū-gonichi, jū-rokunichi, jū-shichinichi, jū-hachinichi,
jū-kunichi, hatsuka, nijū-ichinichi, nijū-ninichi, nijū-sannichi,
nijū-yokka, nijū-gonichi, nijū-rokunichi, nijū-shichinichi,
nijū-hachinichi, nijū-kunichi, sanjūnichi, sanjū-ichinichi.

tanjōbi (n.) a birthday.

itsu (n.) what is the date; when.

shimbun (n.) a newspaper.

naniyōbi (n.) what day of the week.

Names of the days of the week

nichiyōbi	Sunday	getsuyōbi	Monday
kayōbi	Tuesday	suiyōbi	Wednesday
mokuyōbi	Thursday	kin'yōbi	Friday
doyōbi	Saterday		

nannen (n.) what year.

Shōwa (n.) the name of Japanese present regnal era. It began with the accession of our present Emperor in 1926.

JIKKA (Lesson 10) JIKAN

Ima, nanji desu ka ?
いま、なんじ です か。

Ima, kuji desu.
いま、くじ です。

Chōdo kuji desu ka ?
ちょうど くじ です か。

Hai, chōdo kuji desu.
はい、ちょうど くじ です。

Kono tokei wa atte imasu ka ?
この とけい は あって います か。

Hai, sono tokei wa atte imasu.
はい、その とけい は あって います。



Kono tokei wa ima kuji gofun sugi desu.
この とけい は いま くじ ごふん すぎ です。

Kono tokei wa atte imasu ka ?
この とけい は あって います か。

Iie, atte imasen. Gofun susunde imasu.
いいえ、あって いません。ごふん すすんで います。



Kono tokei wa ima kuji jippun mae desu.
この とけい は いま くじ じっぽん まえ です。

Kono tokei wa susunde imasu ka, okurete imasu ka.
この とけい は すすんで います か、おくれて います か。

Sono tokei wa okurete imasu.
その とけい は おくれて います。

Nampun okurete imasu ka ?
なんぶん おくれて います か。

Jippun okurete imasu.
じっぽん おくれて います。



Kono tokei wa kuji han (kuji sanjippun)
この とけい は くじ はん くじ さんじっ�ん
desu.
です。

Kono tokei wa itsumo kuji han desu.
この とけい は いつも くじ はん です。

Kono tokei wa tomatte imasu.
この とけい は とまって います。



REFERENCE

Point of the time and minute

TIME Add -ji meaning o'clock to the Chinese style numerals.

ichiji, niji, sanji, yoji, goji, rokuji, shichiji,
hachiji, kuji, jūji. jūchiji, jūniji; nanji. what o'clock.

Be careful never to use yonji and kyūji for 4 o'clock and 9 o'clock.

MINUTE Add fun, the numeral classifier for minute to the Chinese style numerals. It makes the following euphonic changes when combined with 1, 3, 4, 6 and 10.

ippun, nifun, sampun, yompun, gofun, roppun, shichifun or nanafun,
hachifun or happun, kyūfun, jippun or juppun, nijippun, sanjippun,
yonjippun, gojippun, rokujippun; nampun. what minute; how many minutes.

ima (n.) now; this time; the present. Ima nanji desu ka ? What time is it now ?

chōdo (adv.) just; right; exactly.

sugi (suf.) past, after. kuji gofun sugi five minutes past nine o'clock.

han (n.) a half. ichiji han half past one.

atte imasu be right; be correct. Dictionary form of atte is au (v. 1) keep good time.

susunde imasu be -- (too) fast. Dictionary form of susunde is susumu (v. 1) gain, go too fast. Watashi no tokei wa gofun susunde imasu. My watch is five minutes (too) fast.

okurete imasu be -- (too) slow, Dictionary form of okurete is okureru (v. 2) lose. Sono tokei wa jippun okurete imasu.

34 (sanjū-shi)

That watch is ten minutes (too) slow.
tomatte imasu do not work. Dictionary form of tomatte is
tomaru (v. 1) stop. Anata no tokei wa tomatte imasu.
Your watch does not work.

JŪ-IKKA (Lesson 11) NANKAGETSU DESU KA ?

いちねん は なんかげつ です か。
Ichinen wa nankagetsu desu ka ?

いちねん は じゅうにかけつ です。
Ichinen wa jū-nikagetsu desu.

いちねん は なんにち です か。
Ichinen wa nannichi desu ka ?

いちねん は さんびゃくろくじゅうごにち です。
Ichinen wa sambyaku-rokujū-gonichi desu.

いっかけつ は さんじゅうにち です。
Ikkagetsu wa sanjūnichi desu.

いっしゅうかんは なのか です。
Isshūkan wa nanoka desu.

いちにち は なんじかん です か。
Ichinichi wa nanjikan desu ka ?

いちにち は にじゅうよじかん です。
Ichinichi wa nijū-yojikan desu.

いちじかん は なんぶん です か。
Ichijikan wa nampun desu ka.

いちじかん は ろくじっ�ん です。
Ichijikan wa rokujippun desu.

にほん の だいがく は よねん です。
Nihon no daigaku wa yonen desu.

だいがく の なつやすみ は しちがつ と はちがつ の
Daigaku no natsu-yasumi wa shichigatsu to hachigatsu no
にかけつ です。
nikagetsu desu.

はるやすみ は さんしゅうかん です。
Haru-yasumi wa sanshūkan desu.

にほんご がっこう の じゅぎょうじかん は いちにち ごじかん です。
Nihongo gakkō no jugyōjikan wa ichinichi gojikan desu.

じゅぎょうりょう は いちねん いくら です か。
Jugyōryō wa ichinen ikura desu ka ?

きゅうまん ろくせんえん です。
Kyūman-rokusen'en desu.

がっこう の りょうの へやだい は いくら です か。
Gakkō no ryō no heyadai wa ikura desu ka ?

いっかけつ はっせんえん です。
Ikkagetsu hassen'en desu.

REFERENCE

ichinen (n.) one year. Nen is a numeral classifier used both in
telling the year number and in telling the number of years.

nankagetsu (n.) how many months. Be careful not to confound. jūnigatsu meaning December with jū-nikagetsu meaning twelve months. Kagetsu is a numeral classifier used in telling the number of months.

ikkagetsu, nikagetsu, sankagetsu, yonkagetsu,
gokagetsu, rokkagetsu, shichikagetsu or nanakagetsu,
hachikagetsu or hakkagetsu, kyūkagetsu, jikkagetsu,
jū-ikkagetsu, jū-nikagetsu.

ishshūkan (n.) one week. Shūkan is a numeral classifier for counting weeks.

ishshūkan, nishshūkan, sanshūkan, yonshūkan, goshūkan,
rokushūkan, shichishūkan or nanashūkan, hasshūkan,
kyūshūkan, jisshūkan.

ichinichi (n.) one day. It is never used in showing the date.

The Japanese for *the first day of the month* is tsuitachi.

From futsuka 2nd to sanjū-ichinichi 31st, the words ka and nichi are used in telling both the number of days and the date of the month.

nijū-yojikan (n.) 24 hours. Jikan is a numeral classifier used in telling the number of hours.

daigaku (n.) a university.

natsu-yasumi (n.) the summer vacation. hiru-yasumi a recess after lunch; a noon recess; lunch time. yasumi-jikan a recess; a break.

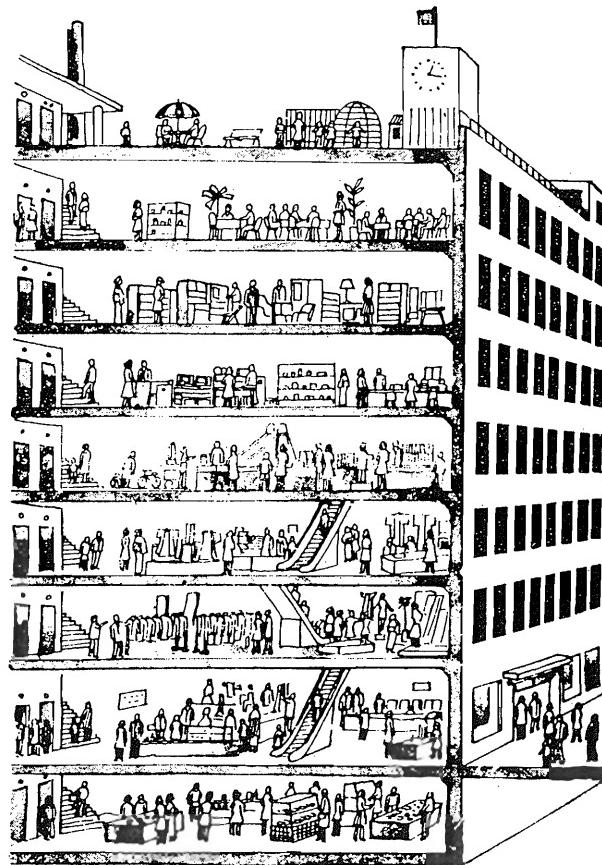
jugyō-jikan (n.) school hours. jugyōryō school-fee; tuition. jugyō teaching; instruction.

ryo (n.) a dormitory; a boarding house; a residential hostel.

heyadai (n.) a roomrent.

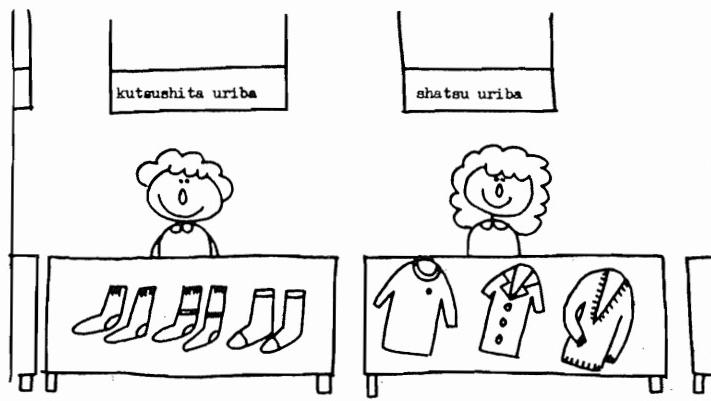
JŪ-NIKA (Lesson 12) ŌKII MISE; IROIRONA MONO

これ は デパート です。
Kore wa depāto desu.



デパートは おおきいみせ です。
Depāto wa ōkii mise desu.

デパートには いろいろな もの が あります。
Depāto niwa iroirona mono ga arimasu.



ここはシャツのうりばです。
Koko wa shatsu no uriba desu.

おおきいシャツもちいさいシャツもあります。
Ōkii shatsu mo chiisai shatsu mo arimasu.

あかいシャツもしろいシャツもちゃいろのシャツもあります。
Akai shatsu mo shiroi shatsu mo chairo no shatsu mo arimasu.

おとこのシャツもおんなのシャツも子どもの
Otoko no shatsu mo onna no shatsu mo kodomo no

シャツもあります。
shatsu mo arimasu.

あかいシャツはいちまいいくらですか。
Akai shatsu wa ichimai ikura desu ka?

たかいのはごせんえんぐらいで、やすいのはせんごひやくえん
Takai no wa gosen'en gurai de yasui no wa sen-gohyakuen
ぐらいです。
gurai desu.

つぎ は くつした の うりば です。
Tsugi wa kutsushita no uriba desu.

きれいな くつした が たくさん あります。
Kireina kutsushita ga takusan arimasu.

もめん の もけ の も きぬ の も ナイロン の も あります。
Momen no mo ke no mo kinu no mo nairon no mo arimasu.



kireina hito



kireina te



kitanai te

くつした を ください。
Kutsushita o kudasai.

いらっしゃいませ。 どんな くつした ですか。
Irasshaimase. Donna kutsushita desu ka ?

あの くろい きぬ の くつした は いっそく いくら ですか。
Ano kuroi kinu no kutsushita wa issoku ikura desu ka ?

あれ は いっそく よんひやくごじゅうえん です。
Are wa issoku yonhyaku-gojūen desu.

それでは、 あれを さんぞく ください。
Soredewa, are o sanzoku kudasai.

はい、 かしこまりました。 せんさんびやくごじゅうえん いただきます。
Hai, Kashikomarimashita. Sen-sambyaku-gojūen itadakimasu.

ありがとうございます。 ちょっと おまち ください。
Arigatō gozaimasu. Chotto omachi kudasai.

どうも ありがとうございます。
Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.

REFERENCE

Adjectival Conjugation (1)

Dictionary form and Attributive form of the Adjective 1

- ōkii (adj. 1) big; large; of a big size.
 chiisai (adj. 1) small; little; of a small size.
 takai (adj. 1) dear; expensive; high in price.
 yasui (adj. 1) cheap; low priced; of low price.
 akai (adj. 1) red. (aka (n.) red.)
 aoi (adj. 1) blue. (ao (n.) blue.)
 kuroi (adj. 1) black. (kuro (n.) black.)
 shiroi (adj. 1) white. (shiro (n.) white.)
 depāto (n.) a department store.
 iroirona (adj. 2) attributive form of iroiroda 'various; several; of various kinds. iroirona mono various things; things of various kinds; things of every sort and kind.
 kireina (adj. 2) attributive form of kireida 'beautiful; pretty; fine.
 kireina keshiki a beautiful sight; kireina kutsushita fine socks; colorful socks.
 shatsu (n.) a shirt.
 uriba (n.) a shop-counter.
 chairo (n.) light brown. chairo no light brown.
 kiīro (no) yellow.
 midoriīro (no) green.
 momoīro (no) pink.
 murasakiīro (no) purple.
 nezumiīro or haiiro (no) gray; grey.
 no (part.) when no without succeeding noun follows any adjective or noun, it means a thing mentioned before. With such particles as wa, ga, o, etc., or the auxiliary verb desu after it. takai no an expensive one; watashi no mine.
 gurai (part.) about (approximate quantity). gosen'en gurai about 5,000 yen.
 kutsushita (n.) socks; stockings.
 momen (n.) cotton; cotton cloth. momen no shatsu a cotton shirt.
 ke (n.) wool. ke no kutsushita woolen socks.
 kinu (n.) silk. kinu no kimono a silk dress.
 nairon (n.) nylon.
 kudasai (v. 1) dictionary form is kudasaru give; confer. o kudasai

Please give me; kutsushita o kudasai. Give me a pair of socks.
Ocha o ippai kudasai. Give me a cup of tea. This kudasai
always takes the particle o before itself.
Irasshaimase. Welcome; Walk up please.
donna (pren.) what; what kind of; what like. Donna kutsushita
desu ka ? What kind of socks (do you want) ?
Soredewa (introductory phrase) well then; then; in that case; if that is
the case.
kashikomarimashita (v.1) dictionary form is kashikomaru. All right, sir;
Yes, I will; Certainly, sir.
itadakimasu (v.1) dictionary form is itadaku 'receive; accept; give me.
Sen-sambyaku-gojūen itadakimasu. It is 1,350 yen (for these three
pairs of socks.)
chotto (adv.) a moment; for a short time; a bit.
omachi (v.1) o is a polite prefix, machi is a continuative form of
matsu wait. Chotto omachi kudasai. Wait a moment, please. /See
the reference of Lesson20/
dōmo (adv.) very; quite; really. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu. Thank you
very much.
mise (n.) a shop

ARIGATŌ GOZAIMASU and ARIGATŌ GOZAIMASHITA

Be careful about the difference between arigatō gozaimasu
and arigatō gozaimashita. The former is to thank for the favor not
yet done to you (but perhaps promised or anticipated), and the
latter is to thank for the favor already done to you.

JŪ-SANKA (Lesson 13) YAMADA-SAN NO UCHI WA
ŌKII DESU.

やまださん の うち は おおきいです。
Yamada-san no uchi wa ōkii desu.

やまださん の うち は きれい です。
Yamada-san no uchi wa kirei desu.

やまださん の うち は あたらしい です。
Yamada-san no uchi wa atarashii desu.

やまださん の うち は おおきくて, きれいで, あたらしい です。
Yamada-san no uchi wa ōkikute, kireide, atarashii desu.

たなかさん の うち は おおきいですか, ちいさい ですか。
Tanaka-san no uchi wa ōkii desu ka, chiisai desu ka ?

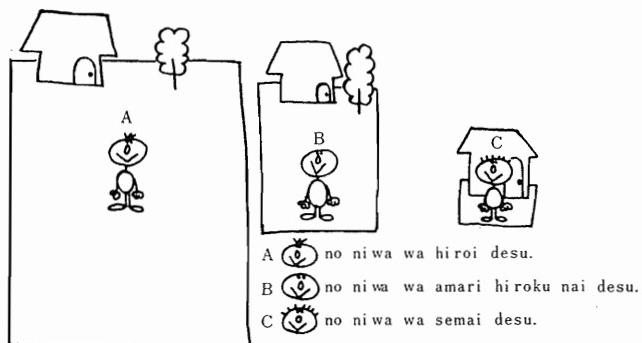
たなかさん の うち は ちいさい です。
Tanaka-san no uchi wa chiisai desu.

たなかさん の うち は きれい ですか。
Tanaka-san no uchi wa kirei desu ka ?

いいえ, たなかさん の うち は きれい では ありません。
Iie, Tanaka-san no uchi wa kirei dewa arimasen.

たなかさん の うち は あたらしい ですか。
Tanaka-san no uchi wa atarashii desu ka ?

いいえ, たなかさん の うち は あたらしく ない です。
Iie, Tanaka-san no uchi wa atarashiku nai desu.



やまださん の うち の にわ は たいへん ひろい です。
 Yamada-san no uchi no niwa wa taihen hiroi desu.
 たなかさん の うち の にわ は あまり ひろく ない です。
 Tanaka-san no uchi no niwa wa amari hiroku nai desu.

REFERENCE

Predicative use of the Adjective

The adjective 1 in the predicative use is of the same form as that in the attributive use. ōkii uchi a big house; Kono uchi wa ōkii (desu). This house is big.

The final na of the adjective 2 in the attributive use must be omitted from that in the predicative use. kireina uchi a beautiful house; Kono uchi wa kirei desu. This house is beautiful.

Te-form of the Adjective (Adjectival Conjugation (2))

This form is used in a non-final clause ending with an adjective, as in

(adj. 1) Yamada-san no uchi wa ōkikute, kirei desu.

Mr. Yamada's house is large and beautiful.

(adj. 2) Yamada-san no uchi wa kireide, atarashii desu.

Mr. Yamada's house is beautiful and new.

44 (yonjū-yon)

Negative form of the Adjective (Adjectival Conjugation (3))

This form is used to make negatives by adding nai to it.

(adj. 1) atarashiku nai (desu). (is) not new.

(adj. 2) kirei de (wa) nai (desu). (is) not beautiful.

Nai desu and arimasen are entirely equivalent. So you can say atarashiku arimasen, kirei dewa arimasen as well.

atarashii (adj. 1) new; fresh. atarashii uchi a new house; atarashii sakana (a) fresh fish.

niwa (n.) a garden.

taihen (adv.) very; exceedingly.

hiroi (adj. 1) wide; large.

amari (adv.) too much; (with negative) not very.

JŪ-YONKA (Lesson 14) ATSUI DESHŌ.

きょう は いいてんき です。

Kyō wa ii tenki desu.

きのう も いいてんき でした。

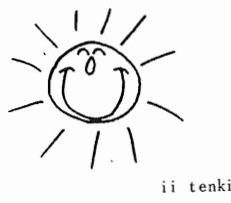
Kinō mo ii tenki deshita.

おととい は いいてんき では ありませんでした。

Ototoi wa ii tenki dewa arimasendeshita.

おととい は わるい てんき でした。

Ototoi wa warui tenki deshita.



ii tenki



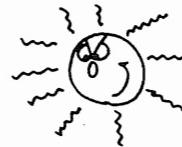
warui tenki



あした は たぶんいいてんきでしょう。
Ashita wa tabun ii tenki deshō.

あさって はどうでしょう か。
Asatte wa dō deshō ka ?

あさって は たぶんいいてんき では ないでしょう。
Asatte wa tabun ii tenki dewa nai deshō.



きょう は あつい です。
Kyō wa atsui desu.

きのう も あつかった です。
Kinō mo atsukatta desu.

おととい は あつく なかつた です。
Ototoi wa atsuku nakatta desu.



まいにち あつい です ね。
Mainichi atsui desu ne.

そ す ね。
Sō desu ne.



REFERENCE

Perfective form of the Adjective 1 (Adjectival Conjugation (4))

When **desu** is preceded by **an adjective 1**, the Aspect is shown by the adjective itself instead of **desu**.

	Non-perfective	Perfective
Affirmative	atsui desu	atsukatta desu
Negative	atsuku nai desu	atsuku nakatta desu

Note that the adjective is conjugated, while **desu** itself is not. **Atsui deshita** sounds quite logical, but grammar does not follow logic, it follows only common usage. In other words, the correctness in a language depends on whether it is commonly

used by the majority of the native speakers. /desu; deshita
See the reference Lesson 9/

DESHŌ

Deshō may be considered to be a conjugated form of desu, but strictly speaking, it is not of the same category as the latter. Deshō doesn't show any aspect, and it only denotes the speaker's conjecture or supposition, not his affirmation, to the whole sentence.

Deshō has no relation to the time of the action or the state expressed by the verb or the adjective in the sentence. The time is indicated by the verb or the adjective itself. In short, this word is used irrespective of time of the statement.

Anohito wa tabun mainichi gakkō e iku deshō.

Perhaps he goes to school every day.

Anohito wa tabun kinō gakkō e itta deshō.

He went to school yesterday, I suppose.

Kinō Tōkyō wa atsukatta deshō.

It was hot yesterday in Tokyo, I suppose.

Ashita wa tabun ii tenki deshō.

It is probably fine weather tomorrow./

It will be fine tomorrow, I suppose.

ii (adj.1) good; nice; fine. ii is only used attributively or predicatively as in ii tenki *fine weather*, ii desu *is good*. Its form in the negative or adverbial use is yoku, and te-form is yokute.

warui (adj.1) bad; wrong; be in the wrong.

tabun (adv.) probably; perhaps; maybe.

atatakai (adj.1) warm; mild.

suzushii (adj.1) cool; refreshing.

dō (adv.) how; in what way. Asatte wa dō deshō ka? How about the day after tomorrow?

mainichi (n.) every day; each day.

mai- (pref.) maiasa every morning; maiban every evening; maigetsu every month; mainen every year; maido every time; Maido arigatō gozaimasu. I thank you for your continued favor.

ne (part.) Ne is a final particle demanding an affirmative answer from the person addressed. Mainichi atsui desu ne. It is hot every day, isn't it? Sō desu ne. Yes, it is.

JŪ-GOKA (Lesson 15)

WATASHI WA GAKKŌ E IKIMASU.

わたし は かつこう へいきます。
Watashi wa gakkō e ikimasu.

あなた は あした どこ へいきます か。
Anata wa ashita doko e ikimasu ka ?

わたし は あした ぎんこう へいきます。
Watashi wa ashita ginkō e ikimasu.

あなた は にちようび に どこ へいきました か。
Anata wa nichi'yōbi ni doko e ikimashita ka ?

わたし は にちようび に おおさか へいきました。
Watashi wa nichi'yōbi ni Ōsaka e ikimashita.

あなた は きょう どこ か へいきます か。
Anata wa kyō doko ka e ikimasu ka ?

いいえ、わたし は きょう どこ へも いきません。
Iie, watashi wa kyō doko emo ikimasen.

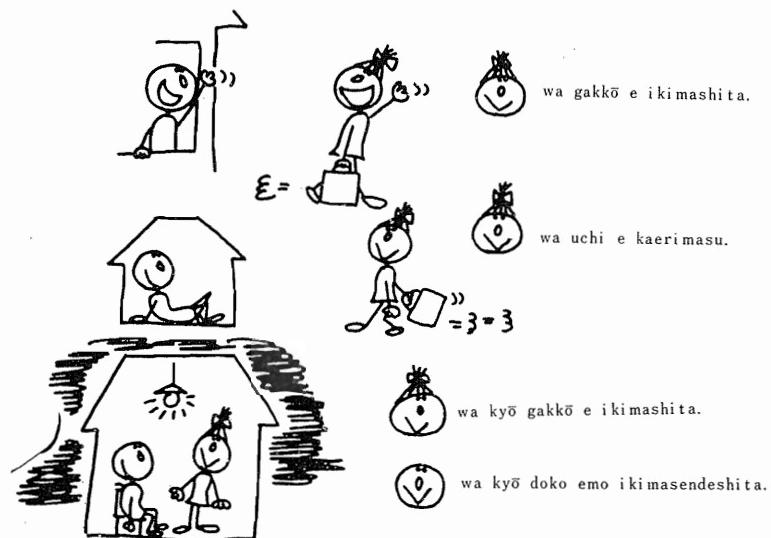
あした は どう です か。
Ashita wa dō desu ka ?

あした は いきます。
Ashita wa ikimasu.

どこ へいきます か。
Doko e ikimasu ka ?

かつこう へいきます。
Gakkō e ikimasu.

48 (yonjū-hachi)



あなたはまいにちなんじにがっこうへいきますか。
Anata wa mainichi nanji ni gakkō e ikimasu ka?

わたしはまいにちくじにがっこうへいきます。
Watashi wa mainichi kuji ni gakkō e ikimasu.

そして、さんじにうちへかえります。
Soshite, sanji ni uchi e kaerimasu.

あなたはどこからがっこうへきますか。
Anata wa doko kara gakkō e kimasu ka?

わたしはめぐろからきます。
Watashi wa Meguro kara kimasu.

アリさんもめぐろからきますか。
Ali-san mo Meguro kara kimasu ka?

いいえ、アリさんはめぐろからではありません。
Iie, Ali-san wa Meguro kara dewa arimasen.

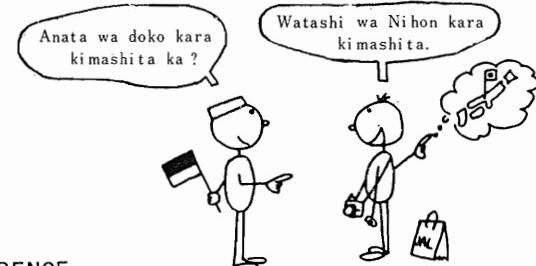
アリさんはぎんざからきます。
Ali-san wa Ginza kara kimasu.

あなたは どこ の くに から きました か。

Anata wa doko no kuni-kara kimashita ka ?

わたし は ちゅうごく から きました。

Watashi wa Chūgoku kara kimashita.



REFERENCE

e (part.) to; for. It shows a direction or a place to which an action or a movement is directed.

ikimasu (v.1) dictionary form is iku go.

ni (part.) on; at; in. **nichiyōbi ni** on Sunday; **Nanji ni gakkō e ikimasu ka?** At what time do you go to school ? The time, the day (of the week or of the month) and the year should take this particle **ni** after themselves when they are in the adverbial use.

Ōsaka (n.) proper name of the second largest city in Japan.

soshite (conj.) and; then; now.

kaerimasu (v.1) dictionary form is kaeru return; come (go) back (home).

kara (part.) (after a noun) from.

Meguro (n.) proper name of a ward in Tokyo.

kuni (n.) a country. **Anata no kuni wa doko desu ka ?**

What is your native country ? / What is your nationality ?

Burma Biruma; England Igirisu; Germany Doitsu;

India Indo; Korea Kankoku;

-masu (auxil.) The word itself has no meaning. It serves only to make a sentence less abrupt, and hence politer toward the hearer.

Non-perfective Perfective

Affirmative -masu -mashita

Negative -masen -masendeshita

JŪ-ROKKA (Lesson 16) HAYAKU OKIMASU.
BENKYŌ O SHIMASU.

わたしは　まいあさ　はやく　おきます。
Watashi wa maiasa hayaku okimasu.

わたしは　けさも　はやく　おきました。
Watashi wa kesa mo hayaku okimashita.

わたしは　まいにち　ろくじごろ　おきます。
Watashi wa mainichi rokuji goro okimasu.

わたしは　けさも　ろくじに　おきました。
Watashi wa kesa mo rokuji ni okimashita.



あなたは　がっこうで　なにを　しますか。
Anata wa gakkō de nani o shimasu ka ?

わたしは　がっこうで　にほんごを　ならいます。
Watashi wa gakkō de Nihongo o naraimasu.

くじから　さんじまで　にほんごを　ならいます。
Kuji kara sanji made Nihongo o naraimasu.



あなたは　よる　なにを　しますか。
Anata wa yoru nani o shimasu ka ?

わたしは　よる　べんきょうを　します。
Watashi wa yoru benkyō o shimasu.

わたしは　ゆうべ　じゅういちじまで　べんきょうを　しました。
Watashi wa yûbe jûichiji made benkyō o shimashita.

あなたは　なんじごろ　ねますか。
Anata wa nanji goro nemasu ka ?

わたしは　まいばん　じゅうにじごろ　ねます。
Watashi wa maiban jûniji goro nemasu.

REFERENCE

Adverbial form of the Adjective

This form has an adverbial function, and is used to modify a verb. It is formed by changing the final i of the adjective 1 into ku, and the final na of the attributive form of the adjective 2 into ni.

hayai (adj. 1) hayaku okimasu get up early
(in the morning).

kireina (adj. 2) kireini kakimasu write a good hand.

BENKYŌ O SHIMASU

This particle o governs the direct object of a verb. A noun before it denotes the thing towards which the action of the verb is directed or the thing that is acted upon.

Nani o shimasu ka? What do you do?

Benkyō o shimasu. study; hanashi o shimasu have a talk.

NI and DE

Both ni and de are used as designating some place, but don't look over the important difference between the two. Ni designates the place where something exists or is situated while de designates the place where some action occurs, as in:

Inu wa gakkō no niwa ni imasu.

The dog is in the school ground.

Watashi wa gakkō no niwa de asobimasu.

I play in the school ground.

kesa (n.) this morning.

okimasu (v.2) dictionary form is okiru get up; rise (from one's bed).

goro (suf.) about; a little before or after; not exactly. Be careful about the difference between goro and gurai. shichiji goro about 7 o'clock; sen'en gurai about 1,000 yen

naraimasu (v.1) dictionary form is narau learn; be taught; take lessons in. Nihongo o naraimasu study Japanese; piano o naraimasu take lessons on piano.

made (part.) till; to. kuji kara sanji made from 9 to 3; asa kara ban made from morning till night.

yoru (n.) night; night time, is similar to ban.

yübe (n.) last night; last evening.

shimasu (v.3) dictionary form is suru, which generally means. *to do something.*

Anata wa nani o shimasu ka? What do you do?

Watashi wa tenisu o shimasu. I play tennis.

Anata wa Nihongo no benkyō o shimasu ka?

Do you study Japanese?

Watashitachi wa ichinichi ni sando shokuji o shimasu.

We have three meals a day.

Anohito wa tabitabi machigai o shimasu.

He often makes mistakes.

nemasu (v.2) dictionary form is neru sleep, or go to bed.

JŪ-SHICHIKA (Lesson 17) KAIMONO NI IKIMASU. RYŌRI NI TSUKAIMASU.

わたしは きょうデパートへいきます。
Watashi wa kyō depāto e ikimasu.

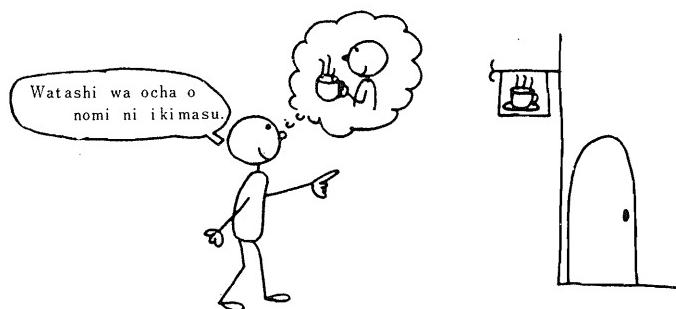
あなたは デパートへ なにを しに いきますか。
Anata wa depāto e nani o shi ni ikimasu ka?

わたしは デパートへ かいものに いきます。
Watashi wa depāto e kaimono ni ikimasu.

わたしは デパートへ シャツを かいに いきます。
Watashi wa depāto e shatsu o kai ni ikimasu.

わたしは にほんへ きかいの べんきょうを しに きました。
Watashi wa Nihon e kikai no benkyō o shi ni kimashita.

まいにち このがっこうへ にほんごを ならいに きます。
Mainichi kono gakkō e Nihongo o narai ni kimasu.



わたしは　ひるやすみに　うちへ　ごはんを　たべに　かえります。
Watashi wa hiru-yasumi ni uchi e gohan o tabe ni kaerimasu.

しょうゆは　なにに　つかいますか。
Shōyu wa nani ni tsukaimasu ka ?

しょうゆは　りょうりに　つかいます。
Shōyu wa ryōri ni tsukaimasu.

しょうゆは　りょうりを　つくるのに　つかいます。
Shōyu wa ryōri o tsukuru no ni tsukaimasu.

しょうゆは　なにから　つくりますか。
Shōyu wa nani kara tsukurimasu ka ?

しょうゆは　まめと　しおから　つくります。
Shōyu wa mame to shio kara tsukurimasu.

けしゴムは　なにに　つかいますか。
Keshigomu wa nani ni tsukaimasu ka ?

けしゴムは　じを　けすのに　つかいます。
Keshigomu wa ji o kesu no ni tsukaimasu.

けしゴムは　なんで　つくりますか。
Keshigomu wa nan de tsukurimasu ka ?

けしゴムは　ゴムで　つくります。
Keshigomu wa gomu de tsukurimasu.

REFERENCE**Expression of purpose of Going and Coming**(Noun of action) **ni ikimasu**(Continuative form of verb) **ni ikimasu**

These two constructions represent the same, because the continuative form of verbs have the function of a verbal noun.

They mean *to go for (verb)ing*.

Kaimono ni ikimasu I go (for) shopping.

Shatsu o kai ni ikimasu I go for buying a shirt.

Particle NI and Expression of Purpose

This particle **ni** denotes the purpose of doing something. But you have to note the word which is standing before it.

(1) When preceded by a noun, it is always directly connected with the noun as is seen in the following examples.

kaimono ni ikimasu go (for) shopping

ryōri ni tsukaimasu use ~ for cooking.

(2) When preceded by a verb, however, it is not always directly connected with the verb.

(a) When the final verb of the clause following the particle **ni** is one of those that indicate the actions of going, coming and the like, its continuative form is directly connected with the particle.

shatsu o kai ni ikimasu go for buying a shirt

(go to buy a shirt)

(b) But, when the final verb is other than those mentioned above, another particle **no** is needed as a go-between word for the connection of the preceding verb and **ni**.

ryōri o tsukuru no ni tsukaimasu

use ~ for making a dish

KARA and DE

Both of these particles are here used to indicate the material for making something, but they are a little different in their meanings. Their difference is just the same as that between the two English prepositions *from* and *of*, used to show the material.

Shōyu wa mame to shio kara tsukurimasu.

Soy is made *from* soy-beans and salt.

(Showing the material being changed as the result.)

Keshigomu wa gomu de tsukurimasu.

An eraser (An-India-rubber) is made of gum (rubber).

(Showing the material being unchanged as the result.)

But in our daily conversation, the difference is not
so strictly observed.

kaimono (n.) shopping; a purchase; a bargain. **kaimono o suru** do
one's shopping; **kaimono ga aru** have a thing to buy.

kai (v.1) dictionary form is **kau** buy; purchase.

kikai (n.) a machine; machinery. **kikai no benkyō o suru** study the
mechanical engineering.

hiru-yasumi (n.) a recess after lunch; a noon recess.

gohan (n.) cooked rice; meal. **gohan o taberu** take one's meal.

tabe (v.2) continuative form of **taberu** eat; take; have.

shōyu (n.) soy.

tsukaimasu (v.1) dictionary form is **tsukau** use; make use of; put
to use.

ryōri (n.) a dish; a food.

tsukuru (v.1) make; manufacture.

mame (n.) soy-beans; pulse.

shio (n.) salt.

keshigomu (n.) an eraser; an India-rubber.

ji (n.) a letter; a character.

kesu (v.1) erase. **ji o kesu** erase a word.

gomu (n.) gum; (India) rubber.

JŪ-HAKKA (Lesson 18) DENSHA NI NORU HITO

ここは おおきいえきです。
Koko wa ōkii eki desu.

でんしゃに のる ひとが おおせいいます。
Densha ni noru hito ga ōzei imasu.

でんしゃが きました。
Densha ga kimashita.

これは とうきょうえきへ いく でんしゃです。
Kore wa Tōkyō-eki e iku densha desu.



あなたの となりに いる ひとは だれですか。
Anata no tonari ni iru hito wa dare desu ka?

わたしの となりに いる ひとは ワニーさんです。
Watashi no tonari ni iru hito wa Wanee-san desu.

ワニーさんは どこから きた がくせいですか。
Wanee-san wa doko kara kita gakusei desu ka?

ワニーさんは タイから きた がくせいですか。
Wanee-san wa Thai kara kita gakusei desu.

なんの べんきょうを する がくせいですか。
Nan no benkyō o suru gakusei desu ka?

でんきの べんきょうを する がくせいです。
Denki no benkyō o suru gakusei desu.

あそこに ある たてものは なんですか。
Asoko ni aru tatemono wa nan desu ka?

あれは こうとうがっこうです。
Are wa kōtōgakkō desu.

REFERENCE

Verbal Conjugation (1)

group	base stem	(1) Negative -nai	(2) Continu- ative -masu	(3) Dictionary and Attributive	(7) Perfective
Verb 1	nara	narawa	narai	narau	naratta
	aruk	aruka	aruki	aruku	aruita
	ik	ika	iki	iku	itta
	oyog	oyoga	oyogi	oyogu	oyoida
	hanas	hanasa	hanashi	hanasu	hanashita
	mat(s)	mata	machi	matsu	matta
	shin	shina	shini	shinu	shinda
	asob	asoba	asobi	asobu	asonda
	susum	susuma	susumi	susumu	susunda
	nor	nora	nori	noru	notta
Verb 2	ar	nai (used as the negative form of aru)	ari	aru	atta
	hair	haira	hairi	hairu	haitta
Verb 3	kaer	kaera	kaeri	kaeru	kaetta
	okir	oki	oki	okiru	okita
	ner	ne	ne	neru	neta
Verb 3	kur	ko	ki	kuru	kita
	sur	shi	shi	suru	shita

Note 1. Endings of the dictionary forms of the first conjugation verbs (Verb 1) are as follows:

-u, -ku, -gu, -su, -tsu, -nu, -bu, -mu, -ru

Note 2. The second conjugation verbs (Verb 2) end in either -iru or -eru. But such verbs as hairu 'come in', kiru 'cut', iru 'need', hashiru 'run', majiru 'mix', kaeru 'come back', 'come home', and

keru 'kick', though also having the endings of -iru and -eru, are exception. They are classified as the Verb 1, not as the Verb 2, because of their conjugation being the same as that of the former.

Note 3. Kuru and suru are quite different from those verbs above mentioned. They belong to the third conjugation verbs (Verb 3).

Note 4. (1) Negative form: This form is never used by itself, always followed by some auxiliary verbs, as follows:
kaka-nai 'do not write', kaka-seru 'to make one write',
kaka-reru 'to be written'.

Note 5. (2) Continuative form: This form is always connected with another word to form a compound word. It is very commonly connected with the auxiliary verbs, especially with -masu. When used without auxiliary verbs it performs two main functions.

- (a) One is to end a clause, indicating at the same time, that another clause is to follow, as in ji o kaki, hon o yomu 'I write and read'.
- (b) The other is as a noun, as in yomi kaki 'reading and writing'.

Note 6. (3) Dictionary form: This form is the typical or the root form of a verb, that is, the form which is used in listing in dictionaries. It can be easily identified because it ends in -u in all verbs. It is used by itself to end sentences, as in yama ga aru 'There is a mountain'. It can also be used to modify a noun which follows it, as in gakkō e iku jikan 'time to go to school', taberu mono 'a thing to eat'. This usage is named the Attributive use of a verb.

Note 7. Forms (4), (5), (6) and (8) will be shown later.

Note 8. (7) Perfective form: The perfective form is formed by adding -ta to the continuative form. But so many phonetic changes have occurred in this form of the first conjugation verbs (Verb 1), and the ending of this form of the Verb 1 depends upon the final syllable of its dictionary form.

(a)	(b)	(c)
narau -- naratta	shinu -- shinda	kaku --- kaita
matsu -- matta	asobu -- asonda	oyogu -- oyoida
noru --- notta	susumu -- susunda	(iku --- itta)

It will be noted that only the Verbs 1 ending in -su have perfectly regular perfective forms, as in **hanashita** derived from **hanasu**. **Iku** has an irregular perfective form -tta, instead of -ita.

densha (n.) an electric car.

ni (part.) indicates the final point aimed at by the action.

densha ni noru ride in an electric car; take an electric car;
ofuro ni hairu take a bath; **heya ni hairu** (come) into the room.
noru (v.1) ride; take (a train).

tonari (n.) a next-door (or neiboring) house; a next-door neighbor or a person who lives next-door.

watashi no tonari no uchi the house next mine;

watashi no tonari no hito the man next to me;

~no tonari ni next-door to one's house; next (to) one;

Anohito wa watashi no tonari ni sunde imasu.

He lives next-door to my house.

Anohito wa watashi no tonari ni tatte imasu.

He is standing next (to) me.

kita (v.3) plain perfective form of **kuru** come.

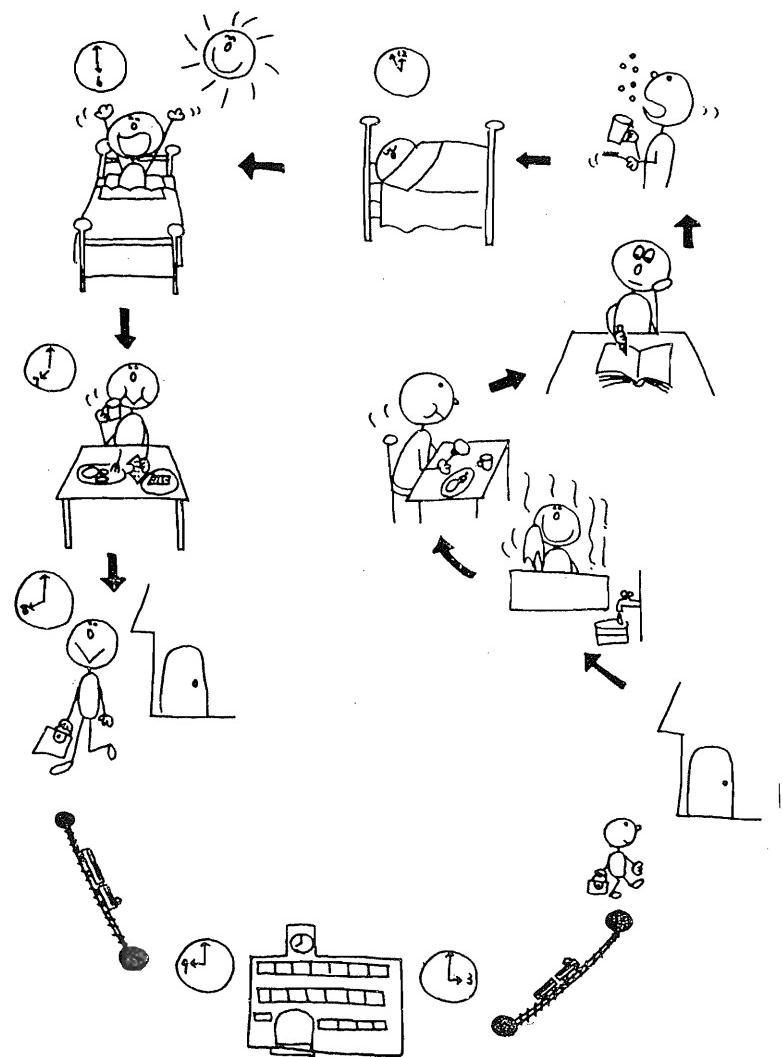
denki (n.) electricity. **dentō** an electric light; **denkyū** an electric bulb; **denwa** a telephone; **dempō** a telegram.

tatemono (n.) a building.

kōtōgakkō (n.) a senior high school; un upper secondary school.

shōgakkō(n.) an elementary school; a primary school.

JŪ-KYŪKA (Lesson 19) UCHI O DETE, GAKKŌ E IKIMASU.



わたしは ろくじに おきます。
Watashi wa rokuji ni okimasu.
わたしは しちじに あさごはんを たべます。
Watashi wa shichiji ni asa-gohan o tabemasu.
わたしは はちじに うちを でます。
Watashi wa hachiji ni uchi o demasu.
そして、 がっこうへ いきます。
Soshite, gakkō e ikimasu.

わたしは ろくじに おきて、 しちじに あさごはんを たべて、
Watashi wa rokuji ni okite, shichiji ni asa-gohan o tabete,
はちじに うちを でて、 がっこうへ いきます。
hachiji ni uchi o dete, gakkō e ikimasu.

がっこうは ごぜん くじに はじまって、 ごご さんじに おわります。
Gakkō wa gozen kuji ni hajimatte, gogo sanji ni owarimasu.
しんじゅくえきで でんしゃに のって、 めぐろえきで でんしゃを
Shinjuku-eki de densha ni notte, Meguro-eki de densha o
おりて、 えきから うちまで あるいて かえります。
orite, eki kara uchi made aruite kaerimasu.

あなたは うちへ かえってから なにを しますか。
Anata wa uchi e kaette kara nani o shimasu ka?
わたしは うちへ かえってから おふろに はいります。
Watashi wa uchi e kaette kara ofuro ni hairimasu.
わたしは。 たいてい ばんごはんを たべる。 まえに おふろに はいります。
Watashi wa taitei ban-gohan o taberu mae ni ofuro ni hairimasu.

ばんごはんを たべてから なにを しますか。
 Ban-gohan o tabete kara nani o shimasu ka ?
 ばんごはんを たべてから, ふくしゅうと よしゅうを して,
 Ban-gohan o tabete kara, fukushū to yoshū o shite,
 ジゅうにじごろ ねます。
 jūniji goro nemasu.

あなたは ねる まえに はを みがきますか。
 Anata wa neru mae ni ha o migakimasu ka ?
 わたしは たいてい ねる まえに はを みがいて, かおを あらいます。
 Watashi wa taitei neru mae ni ha o migaita, kao o araimasu.
 しかし, かおを あらわないので ねる ことも たまには あります。
 Shikashi, kao o arawanaide neru koto mo tamani wa arimasu.

Verbal Conjugation (2)

group	(3) Dictionary	(8) Te-form	Meaning
Verb 1	narau	naratte	to learn
	matsu	matte	to wait
	noru	notte	to take (a train)
	iku	itte	to go
	shinu	shinde	to die
	asobu	asonde	to play
	yomu	yonde	to read
	kaku	kaite	to write
	oyogu	oyoide	to swim
	hanasu	hanashite	to speak
Verb 2	okiru	okite	to get up
	neru	nete	to go to bed
Verb 3	kuru	kite	to come
	suru	shite	to do

Note. (8) Te-Form: The te-form is formed by adding -te to the continuative form. But many phonetic changes have occurred in the Verbs 1 in the same way as in the perfective form.

This form is used for a verb when it does not close a sentence, but is followed by another verb or clause which will complete the statement, as in

Tōkyō e itte, kore o kaimashita.

I went to Tokyo and bought this.

Asoko e itte kore o misete kudasai.

Go (there) and show this to them, please.

asa-gohan (n.) breakfast; the morning meal. hiru-gohan lunch; ban-gohan the evening meal; supper.

o (part.) used to introduce a starting-point of an action. (the antonym of ni. See the reference Lesson 18) uchi o deru get out of the house; leave home.

demasu (v.2) dictionary form is deru go (come;get) out; leave.

soshite (conj.) and; then.

gozen (n.) the morning; the forenoon; a.m.

gogo (n.) afternoon; p.m.

hajimatte (v.1) te-form of hajimaru begin; open; start.

owarimasu (v.1) dictionary form is owaru end; come to an end; be over.

orite (v.2) te-form of oriru get off; get out of.

kara (part.) after; since. This kara following a verb in the te-form indicates the temporal relationship between it and the verb of the final clause.

Anata wa uchi e kaette kara nani o shimasu ka ?

What do you do after you return home ?

Nihon e kite kara ichinen ni narimasu.

It is a year (A year has passed) since I came to Japan.

ofuro (n.) a bath.

hairimasu (v.1) dictionary form is hairu enter; come (go) in. heya ni hairu come (go) into a room; gakkō ni hairu enter a school; ofuro ni hairu take a bath.

taitei (adv.) generally; mostly; usually.

fukushū (n.) review. fukushū o suru review (one's lessons); go over (one's lessons).

yoshū (n.) preparations (of lessons). yoshū o suru prepare (one's lessons); do preparations.

ha (n.). a tooth; teeth.

migakimasu (v.1) dictionary form is migaku clean (teeth); shine (shoes); polish; brush.

kao (n.) a face.

raimamu (v.1) wash. kao o aratte, asa-gohan o tabete, gakkō e ikimasu. I wash may face, take breakfast and go to school.

shikashi (conj.) but; however. It stands at the very beginning of a sentence, serving as a kind of a bridge between the preceding sentence and the following one.

arawanaide (v.1) negative adverbial form of arau. kao o arawanaide without washing one's face.

tamani (adv.) once in a while; once in a long while; at long intervals; on rare occasions. Tamani shika ikimasen. I do not go often.

koto mo arimasu When this phrase is put after the dictionary form of the verb, it means '*It sometimes happens that...*' or simply '*sometimes*'. kao o arawanaide neru koto mo (tamani wa) arimasu. I sometimes go to bed without washing my face, (but not so often).

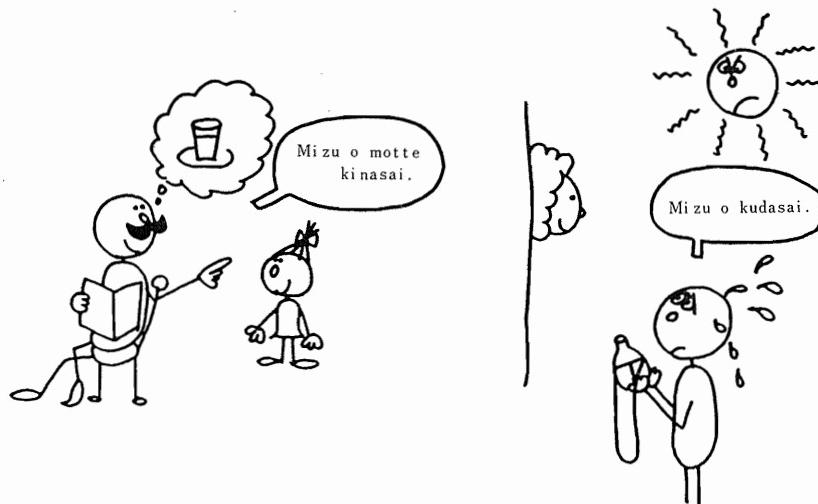
NIJIKKA (Lesson 20) KAKINASAI. KAITE KUDASAI.

せんせいは 「ひらがなを かきなさい。」と、せいとに いいました。
Sensei wa "HIRAGANA o kakinasai." to, seito ni iimashita.

せいとは 「はい。」と いって、ちょうめんに ひらがなを かきました。
Seito wa "Hai." to itte, chōmen ni HIRAGANA o kakimashita.

「おかあさん、かんじを かいて ください。」と、こどもは おかあさんに
"Okāsan, KANJI o kaite kudasai." to, kodomo wa okāsan ni
たのみました。
tanomimashita.

「はい、いいですよ。」と いって、おかあさんは かんじを かきました。
"Hai, ii desu yo." to itte, okāsan wa KANJI o kakimashita.

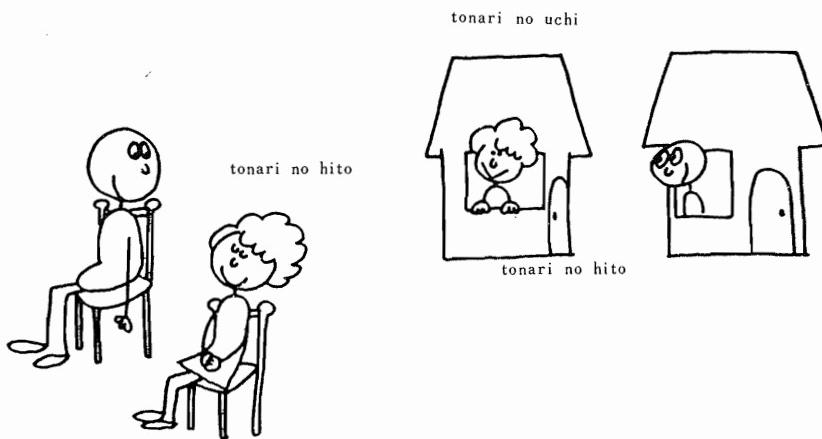


「ラジオの おとを ちいさく しなさい。」と、 ちちは わたしに
 "Rajio no oto o chiisaku shinасai." to, chichi wa watashi ni
 いいました。
 iimashita.

「この へやを きたなく しないで ください。」と、 せんせいは
 "Kono heya o kitanaku shinaide kudasai." to, sensei wa
 わたしに いいました。
 watashi ni iimashita.

せんせいは わたしたちに 「みなさん、 しずかに しなさい。」と
 Sensei wa watashitachi ni "Minasan, shizukani shinасai." to
 いいました。
 iimashita.

わたしは ともだちに 「あした ほんを わすれないで もって
 Watashi wa tomodachi ni "Ashita hon o wasurenaide motte
 きて くださいね。」と たのみました。
 kite kudasai ne." to tanomimashita.



わたしは となりの うちへ でんわを かりに いきました。

Watashi wa tonari no uchi e denwa o kari ni ikimashita.

「すみませんが、 ちょっと でんわを かして くださいませんか。」

“Sumimasen ga, chotto denwa o kashite kudasaimasen ka ?”

「はい、 どうぞ おつかい ください。」

“Hai, dōzo otsukai kudasai.”

わたしは でんわを かりて、 ともだちに (でんわを) カけました。

Watashi wa denwa o karite, tomodachi ni (denwa o) kakemashita.

「ありがとう ございました。」と、 わたしは となりの ひとに

“Arigatō gozaimashita.” to, watashi wa tonari no hito ni

おれいを いいました。

orei o iimashita.

「いいえ、 どう いたしまして。 いつでも どうぞ。」

“Iie, dō itashimashite. Itsu demo dōzo.”

と、 となりの ひとは いいました。

to, tonari no hito wa iimashita.

Verbal Conjugation (3)

group	(3) Dictionary	(5) Imperative	A little polite Imperative Expression	Polite Imperative Expression
Verb 1	narau	narae	narainasai	onarai nasai
	kaku	kake	kakinasai	okaki nasai
	oyogu	oyoge	oyoginasai	ooyogi nasai
	hanasu	hanase	hanashinasai	ohanashi nasai
	matsu	mate	machinasai	omachi nasai
	shinu	shine	shininasai	oshini nasai
	asobu	asobe	asobinasai	oasobi nasai
	yomu	yome	yominasai	oyomi nasai
	noru	nore	norinasai	onori nasai
Verb 2	okiru	okiro okiyo	okinasai	ooki nasai
	taberu	tabero tabeyo	tabenasai	oagari nasai
	neru	nero neyo	nenasai	oyasumi nasai
	iru	iro iyo	inasai	oide nasai irasshai
	miru	miro miyo	minasai	goran nasai
	kakeru	kakero kakeyo	kakenasai	okake nasai
Verb 3	kuru	koi	kinasai	oide nasai irasshai
	suru	shiro seyo	shinasai	nasai

Note 1. (5) Imperative form is used by itself as the imperative form.

Sugu kake. *Write at once.*

Note 2. When the continuative form of a verb is connected with -nasai, it becomes a little polite imperative expression.

Note 3. o + (continuative form of verb) nasai becomes a polite imperative expression.

Note 4. Pay particular attention: in the socialized language, the use

of these forms is limited only in the case of speaking from the superior to the inferior, such as from parents to their own children or from teachers to their pupils.

In other cases, for example, when you talk to waiters in a restaurant or house servants, it will be advisable for you to use the Request form in this lesson instead of using these expressions.

Note 5. Imperative expressions of Adjectives:

(Adverbial form) shinasai

(adj.1) chiisaku shinasai. Turn down (the radio).

(adj.2) shizukani shinasai. Keep quiet.

Expression of Request

1) (Te-form of verbs) kudasai (ordinary)

Kaite kudasai. Write it, please.

2) o + (Continuative form of verbs) kudasai (politer)

Okaki kudasai. Would you please write it?

3) Use kudasaimasen ka instead of kudasai. (politest)

Kaite kudasaimasen ka? Would you mind writing it?

Okaki kudasaimasen ka? Would you mind writing it?

4) Negative Request

(Negative form of verbs) + naide kudasai.

kudasaimasen ka.

Kakanaide kudasai. Please don't write it.

5) (Adverbial form of adjectives) shite kudasai.

kudasaimasen ka.

(adj.1) Chiisaku shite kudasai. Please turn down (the radio).

(adj.2) Shizukani shite kudasai. Keep quiet, please.

6) Negative Request of Adjectives.

(Adverbial form of adjectives) shinaide kudasai.

kudasaimasen ka.

(adj.1) Ōkiku shinaide kudasai.

Please don't turn up (the radio).

(adj.2) Shizukani shinaide kudasai.

Don't keep quiet, please.

HIRAGANA (n.) Japanese syllabary.

to (part.) This to followed by iu 'say'; more or less corresponds to the quotation marks in the direct narration in which a quoted part

is given as it is actually said or written, or the conjunction that in the indirect narration. "Arigatō." to iimashita. I said "Thank you." Anohito wa "Isogashii." to iimashita. He said, "I am busy." / He said that he was busy.

seito (n.) a pupil.

iimashita (v.1) dictionary form is iu say.

tanomimashita (v.1) dictionary form is tanomu ask.

ii desu yo All right, I will (do it). / You needn't do so.

yo (part.) This is often used at the end of a statement in order to make the information more impressive to the hearer.

KANJI (n.) Chinese character.

rajiō (n.) radio; a radio set.

oto (n.) a sound; a noise.

kitanaku (adj.1) adverbial form of kitanai dirty; unclean; soiled, shabby.

minasan (n.) everybody.

shizukani (adj.2) adverbial form of shizukada still; silent; calm; quiet.

wasurenaide (v.2) negative adverbial form of wasureru forget.

wasurenaide without forgetting; without fail.

motte (v.1) te-form of motsu have; take; hold. motte kuru bring; Anata wa tokei o motte imasu ka ? Have you a watch ?

ne (part.) a final particle means 'you see'.

denwa (n.) a telephone.

kari (v.2) continuative form of kariru borrow; have (something) on loan; have the loan of (something). denwa o kariru have the use of somebody's telephone; denwa o kari ni iku go for the use of somebody's telephone; okane o sen'en kariru have a loan of 1,000 yen.

Sumimasen ga Sorry to trouble you, but (introductory phrase which is used when you approach someone to request something.)

Sumimasen ga, chotto denwa o kashite kudasaimasen ka ? May I use your phone a minute ?

kashite (v.1) te-form of kasu lend.

Dōzo otsukai kudasai You may use it, if you please. / Please use it.

otsukai (v.1) continuative form of tsukau use; make use of; put to use. o is a polite prefix.

tomodachi (n.) a friend.

kakemashita (v.2) dictionary form is kakeru ring up; call up.

70 (shichijū)

tonari no uchi see the reference Lesson 18.

orei (n.) thank. orei o iu express one's thanks (to a person for his kindness).

lie, dō itashimashite Oh no, not at all; Never mind; Don't mention it;
You are welcome. It is used commonly as the answer to a statement of thanks, appreciation or praise.

Itsu demo dōzo You are welcome, at any time; Any time you like.

NIJŪ-IKKA (Lesson 21) YAMA GA MIEMASU.

わたしは えいがを みます。

Watashi wa eiga o mimasu.

あそこに たかい やまが みえます。

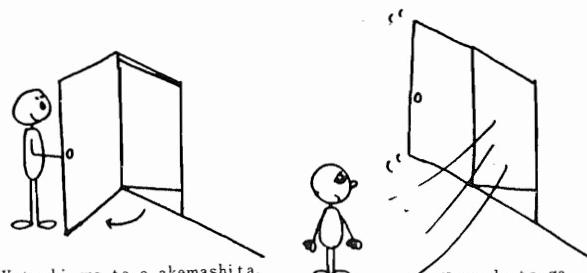
Asoko ni takai yama ga miemasu.

わたしは ラジオを きます。

Watashi wa rajio o kikimasu.

ラジオの おんがくが きこえます。

Rajio no ongaku ga kikoemasu.



Watashi wa to o akemashita.

わたしは とを あけました。

Watashi wa to o akemashita.

かぜで とが あきました。

Kaze de to ga akimashita.

Kaze de to ga
akimashita.

わたしは でんとうを けしました。
Watashi wa dentō o keshimashita.

かみなりで でんとうが きえました。
Kaminari de dentō ga kiemashita.

じゅんさが じどうしゃを とめました。
Junsa ga jidōsha o tomemashita.

ていりゅうじょに バスが とまりました。
Teiryūjo ni basu ga tomarimashita.

わたしは パンを やきました。
Watashi wa pan o yakimashita.

かじで いえが やけました。
Kaji de ie ga yakemashita.

REFERENCE

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Japanese verbs, as well as English verbs, are divided into two kinds; one is the transitive verb and the other is the intransitive verb.

Eiga o miru (v.t.) I see the movie.

Yama ga mieru (v.i.) A mountain is seen.

Mizu o nagasu (v.t.) I let the water flow.

I run the water off.

mizu ga nagereru (v.i.) The water flows.

The transitive verb is always preceded by the direct object with the particle *o* after it unless it is understood, whereas the intransitive verb can never accompany a direct object.

The forms of transitive verb and intransitive verb are usually closely related to each other. In other words, they can be derived from each other. But unfortunately there is no general rule to distinguish the one from the other. So you will have to remember the two forms together. The best way to do it is to remember the verbs in the sentence, or to remember them together with their

direct objects or their subjects.

For learning correct Japanese, it is absolutely necessary to remember this distinction.

mimasu (v. 2) dictionary form is miru see; look at~.

yama (n.) a mountain.

miemasu (v. 2) dictionary form is mieru be seen; be visible; be in sight; be open to the view.

A noun denoting the thing (or the person) that can be seen has ga or wa, not o.

kikimasu (v. 2) dictionary form is kiku hear; listen to. rājio o kiku listen to the radio.

ongaku (n.) music.

kikoemasu (v. 2) dictionary form is kikoeru be audible; be heard; can be heard.

to (n.) a door.

akemasu (v. 2) dictionary form is akeru open.

kaze (n.) a wind.

de (part.) (cause) at; with; of; through; owing to; because of. Kaze de to ga akimashita. The door was opened by the wind; kaji de in a fire; byōki de shinu die of illness.

akimashita (v. 1) dictionary form is aku open; be opened.

keshimashita (v. 1) dictionary form is kesu switch off; put out; turn off.

kaminari (n.) thunder.

kiemashita (v. 2) dictionary form is kieru go out; be extinguished.

junsa (n.) a policeman.

jidōsha (n.) a motor-car.

tomemashita (v. 2) dictionary form is tomeru stop.

teiryūjo (n.) a (bus) stop.

tomarimashita (v. 1) dictionary form is tomaru stop; come to a stop.

/See the reference Lesson 10 /

pan (n.) bread.

yakimasu (v. 1) dictionary form is yaku bake; toast; roast; broil; burn.

kaji (n.) a fire.

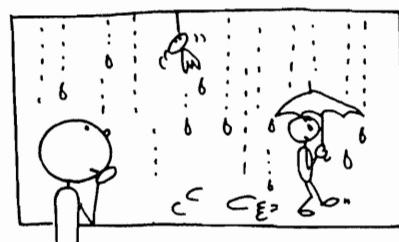
ie (n.) a house.

yakemashita (v. 2) dictionary form is yakeru burn; be burnt.

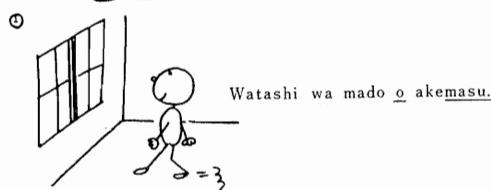
NIJŪ-NIKA (Lesson 22) AME GA FUTTE IMASU.

きょうは あさから あめが ふって います。
Kyō wa asa kara ame ga futte imasu.

しかし、かぜは ふいて いません。
Shikashi, kaze wa fuite imasen.



Ame ga futte imasu.

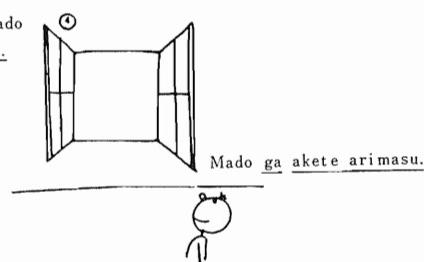


Watashi wa mado o akemasu.



Watashi wa mado o akete imasu.

Watashi wa mado o akemashita.



Mado ga akete arimasu.

74 (shichijū-shi)

この へやの まどは しまって います。
Kono heya no mado wa shimatte imasu.

この へやの まどは あけて ありますか, しめて ありますか。
Kono heya no mado wa akete arimasu ka, shimete arimasu ka ?

この へやの まどは しめて あります。
Kono heya no mado wa shimete arimasu.

その へやは でんとうが ついて います。
Sono heya wa dentō ga tsuite imasu.

その へやは でんとうが つけて ありますか, けして ありますか。
Sono heya wa dentō ga tsukete arimasu ka, keshite arimasu ka ?

その へやは でんとうが つけて あります。
Sono heya wa dentō ga tsukete arimasu.

ほんだなに ほんが ならんで います。
Hondana ni hon ga narande imasu.

ほんだなに なにが ならべて ありますか。
Hondana ni nani ga narabete arimasu ka ?

ほんだなに いろいろな ほんが ならべて あります。
Hondana ni iroirona hon ga narabete arimasu.

かべに なにか はって ありますか。
Kabe ni nani ka hatte arimasu ka ?

はい, はって あります。
Hai, hatte arimasu.

なにが はって ありますか。
Nani ga hatte arimasu ka ?



わたしの くにの ちずが はって あります。
Watashi no kuni no chizu ga hatte arimasu.

しゃしんも はって ありますか。
Shashin mo hatte arimasu ka ?

いいえ、 しゃしんは はって ありません。
Iie, shashin wa hatte arimasen.

REFERENCE

Expression of Continuous State or Action

ga (te-form of intransitive verb) imasu be (verb)ing
(Continuous Action)

ga (te-form of transitive verb) arimasu be (verb)ed
(Continuous State)

Imasu and arimasu in this expression are used as auxiliary verbs, and they have no meaning of existence. These expressions show the continuous action or state. The state of a thing in -te arimasu is also considered to be the result of some action which remains on the object of that action.

In saying To ga akete arimasu. *The door has been opened.*, the speaker means that the door was opened by someone and the result of his opening is still remaining on the door at present.

To ga aite imasu. *The door is open.*
furu (v. 1) fall; come down. Ame ga futte imasu. *It is raining.*
fuku (v. 1) blow. Kaze ga fuite imasu. *The wind is blowing.*

Kaze wa fuite imasen. *The wind isn't blowing.*
mado (n.) a window.
shimaru (v. 2) shut (v.i.); close (v.i.); be shut; be closed.
shimeru (v. 2) shut (v.t.); close (v.t.).

tsuku (v. 1) be lighted up; be lit; turn on (the gas); turn (switch) on (the electric light). Dento ga tsukete arimasu. *The electric light is (turned) on./The room is lighted up (by electricity).*

kesu (v. 1) put out; switch off.
hondana (n.) a bookshelf.

narabu (v. 1) be in a row; stand in a line; stand side by side.
naraberu (v. 2) arrange; put ~ in order; place ~ in a row; place ~ side

by side.

kabe (n.) a wall.

haru (v. 1) stick; paste; plaster. Kabe ni chizu ga hatte arimasu. There is a map on the wall. Tegami ni kitte ga hatte arimasu. There is a stamp on the letter.

shashin (n.) a photograph.

NIJU-SANKA (Lesson 23) NANI O SHITE IMASU KA ?

あなたは いま なにを して いますか。

Anata wa ima nani o shite imasu ka ?

わたしは べんきょうを して います。

Watashi wa benkyō o shite imasu.

わたしは ほんを よんで います。

Watashi wa hon o yonde imasu.

わたしは じを かいて います。

Watashi wa ji o kaite imasu.



Watashi wa mizu o nomimasu.

Watashi wa mizu o nonde imasu.

ワニーさんも べんきょうを して いますか。

Wanee-san mo benkyō o shite imasu ka ?

いいえ、 ワニーさんは べんきょうを して いません。

Iie, Wanee-san wa benkyō o shite imasen.

ワニーさんは あそんで います。

Wanee-san wa asonde imasu.

ワニーさんは トランプを して あそんで います。

Wanee-san wa torampu o shite asonde imasu.

グエンさんは ちゃいろの ようふくを きました。
Nguyen-san wa chairo no yōfuku o kimashita.

アリさんは あおい シャツを きて、 くろい ズボンを はきました。
Ali-san wa aoi shatsu o kite, kuroi zubon o hakimashita.

ワニーさんは しろい シャツを きて、 あかい スカートを はきました。
Wanee-san wa shiroi shatsu o kite, akai sukāto o hakimashita.

 wa kutsu o haite imasu.



 wa kutsu o haite imasu.
 wa kutsu o haite imasen.



グエンさんは どんな ようふくを きて いますか。
Nguyen-san wa donna yōfuku o kite imasu ka ?

グエンさんは ちゃいろの ようふくを きて います。
Nguyen-san wa chairo no yōfuku o kite imasu.

アリさんは どんな かっこを して いますか。
Ali-san wa donna kakkō o shite imasu ka ?

アリさんは あおい シャツを きて、 くろい ズボンを はいて います。
Ali-san wa aoi shatsu o kite, kuroi zubon o haite imasu.

ワニーさんは なにいろの スカートを はいて いますか。
Wanee-san wa naniro no sukāto o haite imasu ka ?

ワニーさんは あかい スカートを はいて います。
Wanee-san wa akai sukāto o haite imasu.

78 (shichijū-hachi)

グエンさんは ぼうしを かぶって、 ネクタイを しめて います。
Nguyen-san wa bōshi o kabutte, nekutai o shimete imasu.

アリさんは うわぎを きて いません。
Ali-san wa uwagi o kite imasen.

ワニーさんは めがねを かけて います。
Wanee-san wa megane o kakete imasu.

ネクタイを しめて いる ひとは だれですか。
Nekutai o shimete iru hito wa dare desu ka ?

ネクタイを しめて いるのは グエンさんです。
Nekutai o shimete iru no wa Nguyen-san desu.

うわぎを きて いない ひとは アリさんです。
Uwagi o kite inai hito wa Ali-san desu.

めがねを かけた ひとは ワニーさんです。
Megane o kaketa hito wa Wanee-san desu.

あの きれいな きものを きた おんなの ひとは だれですか。
Ano kireina kimono o kita onna no hito wa dare desu ka ?

しらない ひとです。
Shiranai hito desu.

REFERENCE

Progressive

～ o (Te-form of a transitive verb) imasu be (verb)ing

Anata wa ima nani o shite imasu ka ?

What are you doing now ?

Pay particular attention to the following expression.

Nguyen-san wa chairo no yofuku o kite imasu.

This expression has two meanings such as :

(1) Mr. Nguyen is putting on a brown suit.

(progressive)

(2) Mr. Nguyen is wearing a brown suit.

(continuous state)

In the first case Nguyen-san is in the process of putting on a

suit, and in the second case Nguyen-san is already dressed up in a brown suit.

Verbs which are used for the above expression are as follows:

kaburu (v. 1) wear; put on (one's hat).

kakeru (v. 2) put on (one's spectacles).

shimeru (v. 2) tie (a necktie).

kiru (v. 2) wear; put on.

haku (v. 1) wear; put on; get on (one's shoes, trousers, skirt or socks).

nugu (v. 1) take off (one's clothes); kick off (one's shoes).

yomu (v. 1) read.

asobu (v. 1) play; amuse oneself. *Asobu* is usually translated with

English *to play*, but you must notice that the English verb *to play* does not always stand for the Japanese *asobu*. *To play card*, *to play baseball*, and *to play the piano* respectively are for *torampu o suru*, *yakyū o suru* and *piano o hiku* in Japanese.

In these cases the word *asobu* is never used.

yōfuku (n.) a suit.

zubon (n.) trousers.

sukato (n.) a skirt.

kakkō (n.) appearance; look; shape; form; figure.

Ali-san wa donna *kakkō o shite imasu ka* ? What does Mr. Ali look like ?

nekutai (n.) a necktie.

uwagi (n.) a coat; an upper garment.

megane (n.) spectacles.

kaketa (v. 2) perfective form of *kakeru* put on (one's spectacles).

The perfective form, however, not only means the perfective state, but also means the continuous state, when used before a noun as an attributive modifier. So, *megane o kaketa hito* is similar to *megane o kakete iru hito* *a person wearing spectacles* or *a person with spectacles on*.

kimono (n.) a Japanese robe; clothes.

shiranai (v. 1) negative of *shiru* know. Note the special use of this verb.

Affirmative *shitte imasu* (*shirimasu* is never used)

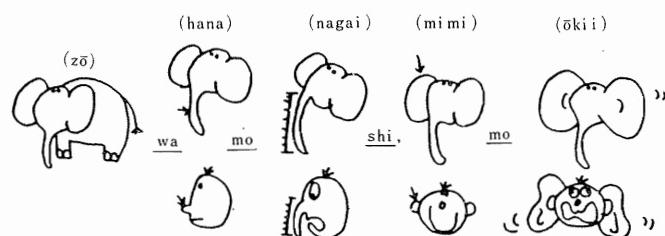
Negative *shirimassen* (*Shitte imasen* is never used)

NIJŪ-YONKA (Lesson 24) ZŌ WA HANA GA NAGAI DESU.

ぞうは はなが ながいです。
Zō wa hana ga nagai desu.

ぞうは みみが おおきいです。
Zō wa mimi ga ōkii desu.

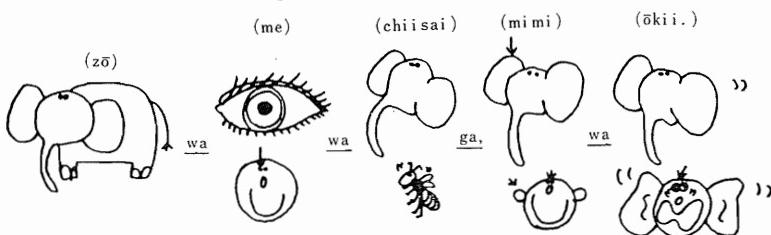
ぞうは はなも ながいし、 みみも おおきいです。
Zō wa hana mo nagai shi, mimi mo ōkii desu.



ぞうは みみが おおきいです。
Zō wa mimi ga ōkii desu.

ぞうは めが ちいさいです。
Zō wa me ga chiisai desu.

ぞうは みみは おおきいが、 めは ちいさいです。
Zō wa mimi wa ōkii ga, me wa chiisai desu.



エーさんは せいは ひくいが、 からだは ふとって います。
A-san wa sei wa hikui ga, karada wa futotte imasu.

ビーさんは せいは たかいが、 からだは やせて います。
B-san wa sei wa takai ga, karada wa yasete imasu.



わいわい wa ichiban sei ga takai.

わいわい wa ichiban sei ga hikui.

わいわい wa ichiban futtote iru.

わいわい wa ichiban yasete iru.

わたしは にくが すきです。
Watashi wa niku ga suki desu.

わたしは さかなは きらいです。
Watashi wa sakana wa kirai desu.

わたしは にくは すきですが、 さかなは きらいです。
Watashi wa niku wa suki desu ga, sakana wa kirai desu.

あなたは なにが すきですか。
Anata wa nani ga suki desu ka ?

わたしは くだものが すきです。
Watashi wa kudamono ga suki desu.

くだものの なかで、 なにが いちばん すきですか。
Kudamono no naka de, nani ga ichiban suki desu ka ?

わたしは くだものの なかで、 りんごが いちばん すきです。
Watashi wa kudamono no naka de, ringo ga ichiban suki desu.

きらいな くだものは なんですか。
Kiraina kudamono wa nan desu ka ?

きらいな くだものは ありません。 くだものは みんな すきです。
 Kiraina kudamono wa arimasen. Kudamono wa minna suki desu.

REFERENCE

ZŌ WA HANA GA NAGAI DESU.

(As for the elephant, the nose is long.)

This expression is used to describe the attributes or the characteristics of a thing. This is an expression peculiar to Japanese which has no equivalent in other language.

The whole sentence is divided into two parts, one of which is Zō wa and the other hana ga nagai desu. In this construction the particle wa makes the subject of the statement stand out clearly, and together with the noun preceding it, plays the role of a modifier to the following clause. The whole sentence describes one of the characteristics of an elephant. (cf. The elephant has a long trunk. Zō niwa nagai hana ga arimasu.)

Patterns for describing two attributes or characteristics of a thing or a person at a stretch

(1) When the two are consistent with each other, either positively or negatively, the following pattern will be used.

~ mo ... shi, ~ mo ...

Anohito wa sei mo takai shi, karada mo futotte imasu.

He is tall and (he is) fat as well.

(He is fat as well as tall.)

Watashi wa sake mo nomu shi, tabaco mo suimasu.

I drink wine and smoke as well.

(I drink wine; besides, I smoke.)

(2) When the two attributes or characteristics are contradictory to each other, the following pattern will be used.

~ wa ... ga, ~ wa ...

B-san wa sei wa takai ga, karada wa yasete imasu.

Mr. B is tall but (he is) lean.

(Though Mr. B is tall, he is lean.)

Kono hon wa nedan wa takai ga, naiyō wa yoku nai desu.

This book is very expensive but (is) not so good.
(This book is poor in contents, though it is very expensive.)

The particle *shi* in the first pattern, which means *and*, *besides*, *moreover*, *as well*, *and so on*, follows the dictionary form of a verb or an adjective and connects two clauses together like an English conjunction does.

The particle *ga* in the second pattern, which means *but*, *although*, is put at the end of the non-final clause and makes it a concessive clause.

- zo (n.) an elephant.
hana (n.) a nose; a trunk (of an elephant).
nagai (adj. 1) long.
mimi (n.) an ear.
me (n.) an eye.
sei (n.) stature; height.
takai (adj. 1) tall. sei ga takai be tall.
hikui (adj. 1) low; short. sei ga hikui be short.
 sei no hikui hito a short man.
karada (n.) the body.
futoru (v. 1) fatten; grow stout (fat); become stout (fat); gain (put on) flesh (weight). karada ga futotte imasu (a person is) stout (or fat).
yaseru (v. 2) get (become) thin (lean); grow gaunt; lose flesh. karada ga yasete imasu (a person is) lean.

Expression of Fondness

A wa B ga suki desu. A is fond of B.

This sentence seems to belong to the same pattern as Zō wa hana ga nagai desu, but, in spite of their similarity in appearance, the two sentences are not of the same pattern.

In the former sentence A wa B ga suki desu the particle *wa* indicates the subject of the sentence and the particle *ga* the object, not the subject, to the predicate word-group *suki desu*.

In the latter one, however, the functions of the two particles, as we have already seen, are quite different from these.

Important note: Watashi wa kōhii ga suki desu stands for the English *I like coffee*, but only in the sense of *I am fond of coffee*.

The statement *I like coffee* sometimes means *I want to have some*

coffee, for instance, when you are in a coffee shop with some friend of yours and you ask him "What do you like ?" and he answers "I like coffee", it is "What do you want to have ?" that you mean in your request and "I want to have some coffee" that he means in his answer.

The Japanese *suki desu* stands only for *to be fond of* or *to like* in the sense of *to be fond of*. It can never be used in the sense of *to want to have*. This is an important pattern that foreigners often make wrong use of.

niku (n.) meat.

sukida (adj. 2) to be fond of; to like.

kudamono (n.) a fruit.

ichiban (adv.) most; best. Anata wa kudamono no naka de, nani ga ichiban suki desu ka ? What do you like best among fruits ? / See the reference Lesson 7, 9 /

minna (n.) all; every thing; everybody.

NIJŪ-GOKA (Lesson 25) DOCHIRA GA SUKI DESU KA ?

あなたは あまい ものと からい ものと どちらが すきですか。

Anata wa amai mono to karai mono to dochira ga suki desu ka ?

わたしは からい ものの ほうが すきです。

Watashi wa karai mono no hō ga suki desu.

グエンさん、 あなたは どうですか。

Nguyen-san, anata wa dō desu ka ?

わたしは あなたの はんたいです。

Watashi wa anata no hantai desu.

あまい ものの ほうが すきです。

Amai mono no hō ga suki desu.

アリさん、 あなたは どうですか。

Ali-san, anata wa dō desu ka ?

わたしも グエンさんと おなじです。
Watashi mo Nguyen-san to onaji desu.

ワニーさん、 あなたは どうですか。
Wanee-san, anata wa dō desu ka ?

わたしは どちらも すきです。
Watashi wa dochira mo suki desu.

あまい ものも からい ものも すきです。
Amai mono mo karai mono mo suki desu.



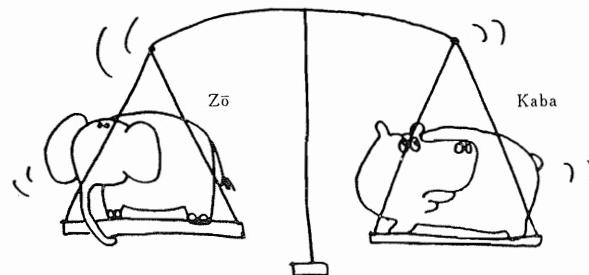
Raion wa inu yori ōkii ga,
zō yori chiisai.

じどうしゃは はやいですか、 おそいですか。
Jidōsha wa hayai desu ka, osoi desu ka ?

じどうしゃは ふねより はやいです。
Jidōsha wa fune yori hayai desu.

じどうしゃは でんしゃぐらい はやいですか。
Jidōsha wa densha gurai hayai desu ka ?

はい、 じどうしゃは でんしゃぐらい はやいです。
Hai, jidōsha wa densha gurai hayaidesu.



Kaba wa zō to onaji gurai omoi desu.

それでは、じどうしゃは ひこうきぐらい はやいですか。
 Soredewa, jidōsha wa hikōki gurai hayai desu ka ?

いいえ、ひこうきほどは はやく ないです。
 Iie, hikōki hodo wa hayaku nai desu.

REFERENCE

Expression of Comparison

- (1) A to B to dochira (no hō) ga suki desu ka ?
 Which do you like *better*, A or B ?

Adjectives always play the role of standard of comparison in this construction.

- (A yori) B no hō ga suki desu.
 I like B *better* (than A).

The thing prefered to is indicated by no hō ga, and the one compared with by yori, which is often understood.

- (2) A wa B gurai hayai desu ka ?
 Is A *so fast as* B ?
 Hai, A wa B gurai hayai desu.
 Yes, A is *as fast as* B.
 Iie, A wa B hodo (wa) hayaku nai desu.
 No, A is *not so fast as* B.

Both gurai and hodo denote that one thing or person has some quality in the same degree or does something to the same extent, as the other or others. Both are put after a noun indicating the thing or person with which something or somebody is compared. But hodo is used in negative statements, and gurai in affirmative ones.

amai (adj. 1) sweet; sugary. amai mono sweet thing; sweet food.

karai (adj. 1) salty; hot; pungent; peppery.

hantai (n.) contrariety; opposition. Usually it is used with a particle no before it. Watashi wa anata no hantai desu. I am opposite to you. Hantai no as a modifier of a noun, just like the English adjectives *contrary* and *opposite*.

onaji (adj. 2) the same; identical. Usually it is used with a particle to before it. Watashi wa anata to onaji desu. I am just the same as you. Watashi wa anata to onaji jibiki o motte imasu. I have the same dictionary as yours. Watashi wa anohito to

onaji tatemono ni sunde imasu. I live in the same building as he does.

dochira mo both; either; neither. Dochira mo suki desu. I like both of them. Watashi wa pen mo empitsu mo dochira mo arimasen.

I have neither a pen nor a pencil.

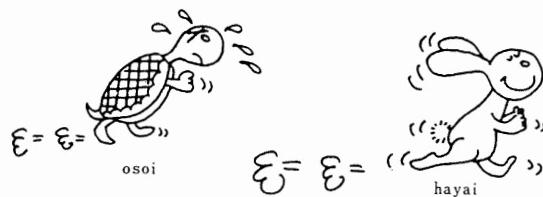
fune (n.) a boat; a vessel; a ship.

jidōsha (n.) a motor - car.

hikōki (n.) an airplane; an aeroplane.

hayai (adj. 1) quick; fast; speedy. /See the reference Lesson 16/

osoi (adj. 1) slow; tardy. / See the reference Lesson 16/



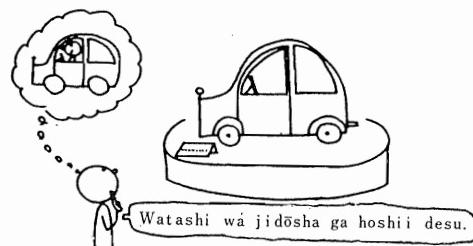
NIJŪ-ROKKA (Lesson 26) JIDŌSHA GA HOSHII DESU.

わたしは じどうしゃが ほしいです。

Watashi wa jidōsha ga hoshii desu.

わたしは じどうしゃが かいたいです。

Watashi wa jidōsha ga kaitai desu.



アリさん、あなたは なにが ほしいですか。

Ali-san, anata wa nani ga hoshii desu ka ?

わたしは なにも ほしくないです。

Watashi wa nani mo hoshiku nai desu.

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ワニーさん、あなたは なにか ほしい ものが ありますか。
Wanee-san, anata wa nani ka hoshii mono ga arimasu ka ?
わたしは ほしい ものは なにも ありませんが、
Watashi wa hoshii mono wa nani mo arimasen ga,
いきたい ところは たくさん あります。
ikitai tokoro wa takusan arimasu.
どんな ところへ いきたい ですか。
Donna tokoro e ikitai desu ka ?
きょうとや ならへ いきたいです。
Kyōto ya Nara e ikitai desu.
そして、ふるい おてらや おみやが みたいです。
Soshite, furui otera ya omiya ga mitai desu.
ほかの ひとは どうですか。
Hoka no hito wa dō desu ka ?
ほかの ひとも みんないたがって います。
Hoka no hito mo minna ikitagatte imasu.
あのひとも きょうとの けしきを みたがって います。
Anohito mo Kyōto no keshiki o mitagatte imasu.

こどもは おかしを たべたがります。

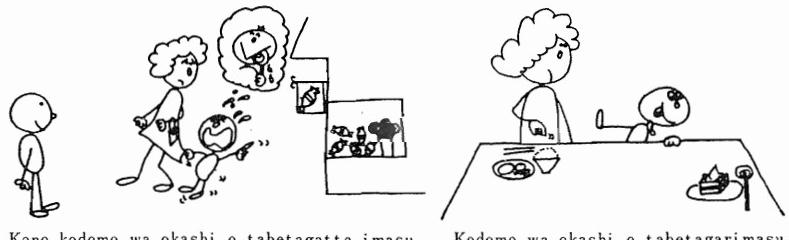
Kodomo wa okashi o tabetagarimasu.

こどもは べんきょうを したがりません。

Kodomo wa benkyō o shitagarimasen.

こどもは あそびたがります。

Kodomo wa asobitagariます.



Kono kodomo wa okashi o tabetagatte imasu.

Kodomo wa okashi o tabetagarimasu.

REFERENCE

Expression of Desiderative

(1) ~ ga hoshii desu want ~

~ ga (Continuative form of verb) + tai desu
want to (verb) ~

The expressions above represent the desire or wish of those who are active participants in the conversation, namely the first and the second person.

Anata wa nani ga hoshii desu ka ? What do you *want* ?Watashi wa kamera ga kaitai desu. I *want to buy* a camera.

The suffix -tai, added to the continuative form of a verb, indicates desiderative aspect of the verb. -Tai makes the verb a sort of an adjective and is conjugated exactly in the same way as the adjective 1, e.g. ōkii, atarashii.

(2) ~ o hoshigaru want ~

~ o (Continuative form of verb) + tagaru
want to (verb) ~

These expressions, the meanings of which are just the same as those mentioned above, are used when the subject is of the third person.

Anohito wa kamera o hoshigatte imasu. He *wants* a camera.Anohito wa kamera o kaitagatte imasu. He *wants to buy* a camera.

Suffix-garu is added to the stem of adjectives or -ta, the stem of -tai, the desiderative ending of a verb.

Difference between TABETAGATTE IMASU and TABETAGARIMASU

(1) Kono kodomo wa amai mono o tabetagatte imasu.

This child *wants to have* some sweets.

(2) Kodomo wa amai mono o tabetagarimasu.

A child *wants to have* sweets.

Tabetagatte imasu and tabetagarimasu both stand for *wants to have* in English. But the former a desire of a particular child at present; the latter shows the wish which is common to children in general.

tokoro (n.) a place. ikitai tokoro a place where I want to go.

Kyōto (n.) the name of a city in the central district of Japan.

Nara (n.) an ancient capital of Japan.

otera (n.) a Buddhist temple.

omiya (n.) a Shinto shrine.

hoka (n.) others; the others. hoka no hito (the) other people.

keshiki (n.) sight; view; landscape.

okashi (n.) confectionery; cake and candy.

NIJŪ-SHICHIKA (Lesson 27) NIHONGO GA DEKIMASU.

あなたは にほんごが できますか。
Anata wa Nihongo ga dekimasu ka ?

はい, わたしは にほんごが できます。
Hai, watashi wa Nihongo ga dekimasu.

しかし, あまり ジョウズでは ありません。
Shikashi, amari jōzu dewa arimasen.

あなたは にほんごを はなす ことが できますか。
Anata wa Nihongo o hanasu koto ga dekimasu ka?

はい, わたしは にほんごを はなす ことが できます。
Hai, watashi wa Nihongo o hanasu koto ga dekimasu.

よむ ことも できますか。
Yomu koto mo dekimasu ka ?

はい, よむ ことも できます。
Hai, yomu koto mo dekimasu.

Inu wa jitensha ni noremasu ka ?



あなたは ひらがなを かく ことが できますか。
Anata wa HIRAGANA o kaku koto ga dekimasu ka ?

はい、わたしは ひらがなが かけます。
Hai, watashi wa HIRAGANA ga kakemasu.

かんじも かけますか。
KANJI mo kakemasu ka ?

いいえ、かんじは かけません。
Iie, KANJI wa kakemasen.

あなたは ほんの りょうりを たべる ことが できますか。
Anata wa Nihon no ryōri o taberu koto ga dekimasu ka ?

すきやきや てんぷらは たべられます、すしや さしみは
Sukiyaki ya tempura wa taberaremasu ga, sushi ya sashimi wa
まだ たべられません。
mada taberaremasen.

あなたは あした はやく がっこうへ くる ことが できますか。
Anata wa ashita hayaku gakkō e kuru koto ga dekimasu ka ?

はい、できます。しかし、あまり はやくは こられません。
Hai, dekimasu. Shikashi, amari hayaku wa koraremasen.

REFERENCE

Expression of Ability

(1) (Noun) ga dekimasu

(Dictionary form of verb) koto ga dekimasu
Watashi wa tenisu ga dekimasu. I can play tennis.
Watashi wa Nihongo ga dekimasu.

I have a good command of Japanese.

Watashi wa Nihongo o hanasu koto ga dekimasu.

I can speak Japanese.

(2) Potential Verbs :

(Verb 1) Change the ending -u into -eru, namely, change the first

conjugation form into the second conjugation.

hanasu *speak* —— hanaseru *can speak*

yomu *read* —— yomeru *can read*

kaku *write* —— kakeru *can write*

(Verb 2) Take off the ending -ru and add -rareru.

taberu *eat* —— taberareru *can eat*

akeru *open* —— akerareru *can open*

Verb of ability of the second conjugation is not so frequently used as that of the first, because this ending is the same as the Passive form and will bring forth some ambiguity to the hearer.

(Verb 3)くる *come* —— korareru *can come*

する *do* —— dekiru *can do*

Pay particular attention to the particle. Usually the potential verb takes a particle *ga* before it.

jōzuda (adj. 2) skillful; good (at); proficient.

sukiyaki (n.) beef cooked in Japanese fashion.

tempura (n.) Japanese fry.

sushi (n.) vinegared fish and rice.

sashimi (n.) slices of raw fish.

NIJŪ-HAKKA (Lesson 28) AMERICA E ITTA KOTO GA ARIMASU.

あなたは がいこくへ いった ことが ありますか。

Anata wa gaikoku e itta koto ga arimasu ka ?

はい、 いた ことが あります。

Hai, itta koto ga arimasu.

どこへ いきましたか。

Doko e ikimashita ka ?

アメリカへ いちど いきました。

America e ichido ikimashita.

わたしは がいこくへ いた ことは いちども ありません。

Watashi wa gaikoku e itta koto wa ichido mo arimasen.

あなたは ひこうきに のった ことが ありますか。
Anata wa hikōki ni notta koto ga arimasu ka ?

はい、あります。
Hai, arimasu.

いつ のりましたか。
Itsu norimashita ka ?

アメリカへ いく とき のりました。
America e iku toki norimashita.



あなたは スミスさんに あった ことが ありますか。
Anata wa Smith-san ni atta koto ga arimasu ka ?

はい、アメリカへ いった ときに あいました。
Hai, America e itta toki ni aimashita.

あなたは おもい びょうきを した ことが ありますか。
Anata wa omoi byōki o shita koto ga arimasu ka ?

はい、いくども あります。 わたしは こどもの とき,
Hai, ikudo mo arimasu. Watashi wa kodomo no toki,
たいへん からだが よわかったです。
taihen karada ga yowakatta desu.

REFERENCE

Expression of Experience

(Perfective form of verb) koto ga arimasu

have the experience of (verb)ing

Omoi byōki o shita koto ga arimasu.

I have once got seriously ill.

Gaikoku e itta koto ga arimasu.

I have once been to a foreign country.

Gaikoku e itta koto wa arimasen.

I have never been to a foreign country.

ichido (n.) once; one time.

ichido mo never.

au (v. 1) see; meet. Atta is a perfective form of au.

toki (n.) time; occasion; case. When toki has a modifier before it,

it refers to a particular point or period of time at which
something happens or happen.

kodomo no toki in one's childhood; when a child.

ikudo mo many times; several times; often.

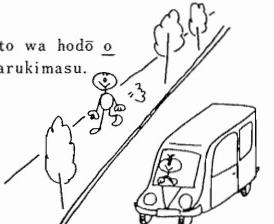
yowai (adj. 1) weak; feeble. Watashi wa karada ga yowai desu.

I am weak in body. yowai tabako mild tobacco; yowai sake
light wine.

NIJŪ-KYŪKA (Lesson 29) MICHI O ARUKIMASU.

ひとは はどうを あるきます。

Hito wa hodō o arukimasu.

Hito wa hodō o
arukimasu.

じどうしゃは しゃどうを はしります。

Jidōsha wa shadō o hashirimasu.

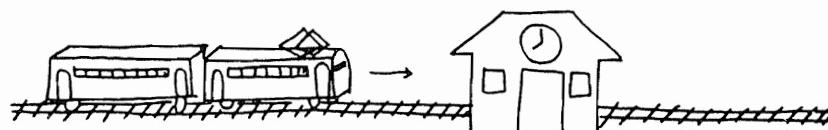
Jidōsha wa shadō o
hashirimasu.

にはんでは、 じどうしゃは みちの
Nihon dewa, jidōsha wa michi no

ひだりがわを はしります。
hidarigawa o hashirimasu.

わたしの くにでも おなじです。
Watashi no kuni demo onaji desu.

わたしの くにでは はんたいです。
Watashi no kuni dewa hantai desu.



Densha wa senro no ue o hashirimasu. Densha wa eki ni tomarimasu.

でんしゃや きしゃは せんろを はしります。
Densha ya kisha wa senro o hashirimasu.

ちかてつは ちの したを はしる でんしゃです。
Chikatetsu wa chi no shita o hashiru densha desu.

ひこうきは そらを とびます。
Hikōki wa sora o tobimasu.

ふねは うみの うえを はしります。
Fune wa umi no ue o hashirimasu.

しんかんせんは とうきょうと おかやまの
Shinkansen (New Tōkaidō Line) wa Tōkyō to Okayama no
あいだを はしって います。
aida o hashitte imasu.

とうきょうから おかやままで キロメートルです。
Tōkyō kara Okayama made 732.9 kiromētoru desu.

こだまは とちゅうで じゅうろくの えきに とまります。
Kodama wa tochū de jū-roku no eki ni tomarimasu.

ひかりは おおきい えきにしか とまりません。
Hikari wa ōkii eki ni shika tomarimasen.

そのほかのえきはとおるだけです。
Sono hoka no eki wa tōru dake desu.

とうきょうからおかやままでひかりはよじかんはんぐらいですが、
Tōkyō kara Okayama made, Hikari wa yojikan han gurai desu ga,
こだまはごじかんはんぐらいかかります。
Kodama wa gojikan han gurai kakarimasu.

ふつうのとっきゅうはくじかんはんぐらい、きゅうこうはじゅういちじかんも
Futsū no tokkyū wa kujikan han gurai, kyūkō wa juichijikan mo
かかります。
kakarimasu.

REFERENCE

Use of the Particle O

The particle o is used in this lesson to denote a place along which, through which, or by which some action such as walking, running, flying etc. takes place.

As to the uses of this particle, you have learned two of them until now; namely;

- (1) o that denotes the direct object of a transitive verb.
- (2) o that denotes starting point of an action.

hodō (n.) a sidewalk; a pavement (U.K.).

shadō (n.) a roadway.

hashiru (v.1) run; rush; sail.

mi chi (n.) a road; a way.

hidarigawa (n.) the left side. migigawa the right side.

kisha (n.) a train.

senro (n.) a railway line; a track.

chikatetsu (n.) an underground railway; a subway; a subway train.

chi (n.) the earth; the ground.

sora (n.) the sky; the air.

tobu (v.1) fly.

umi (n.) the sea; the ocean.

aida (n.) between.

Kodama (n.) a name given to a series of trains on the New Tōkaidō Line, which means *an echo*.

tochū (n.) on the way.

Hikari (n.) a name given to the other series of trains on the New Tōkaidō Line, which means *light*.

Shin-Ōsaka (n.) the name of a station of the Now Tōkaidō Line. shin means *new*.

Nagoya (n.) the third biggest city in Japan, located in the central districts of Japan.

tōru (v.1) go (along, through); pass; pass by (through); walk (along, through).

shika (part.) only; never used without a negative word coming after it.
Hitotsu shika arimasen. I have only one.

dake (part.) only; Hitotsu dake arimasu. I have only one. Hitotsu dake arimasen. I haven't only one. (cf. shika)

kakaru (v.1) take (of time or of effort); need; require; cost (of expence).
Nampun kakarimasu ka ? How many minutes does it take ?

Ikura hiyōga kakarimasu ka ? How much does it cost ?

futsū (n.) futsū (predicative), futsū no (adjective use) ordinary; common; usual. futsū wa (ni) (adverbial use) usually; generally; commonly.

tokkyū (n.) a special express; a limited express.

kyūkō (n.) an express.

mo (part.) (an emphatic word) no less than ~ ; as many as ~ (of number); as much as ~ (of quantity); as long as ~ (of time or length); as far as ~ (of distance).

SANJIKKA (Lesson 30) RINGO NO YŌ DESU.

あのひとの かおは りんごのようです。

Anohito no kao wa ringo no yō desu.

あのひとの かおは りんごのよう あかくて、まるいです。

Anohito no kao wa ringo no yōni akakute, marui desu.

あのひとは りんごのよう かおを して います。

Anohito wa ringo no yōna kao o shite imasu.



リーさんは どんな かおを して いますか。

Lee-san wa donna kao o shite imasu ka ?

リーさんは にほんじんのよう かおを して います。

Lee-san wa Nihonjin no yōna kao o shite imasu.

リーさんは にほんごは どうですか。

Lee-san wa Nihongo wa dō desu ka ?

リーさんは たいへん じょうずです。

Lee-san wa taihen jōzu desu.

はつおんも にほんじんのようです。

Hatsuon mo Nihonjin no yō desu.

リーさんは にほんじんの はなすように にほんごを はなします。

Lee-san wa Nihonjin no hanasu yōni Nihongo o hanashimasu.

アリさんと グエンさんは たいへん なかが いいです。
 Ali-san to Nguyen-san wa taihen naka ga ii desu.
 ふたりは きょうだいのよう なかが いいです。
 Futari wa kyōdai no yōni naka ga ii desu.
 ふたりは かおも きょうだいのよう にて いますか。
 Futari wa kao mo kyōdai no yōni nite imasu ka ?
 いいえ、かおは すこしも にて いません。
 Iie, kao wa sukoshi mo nite imasen.

REFERENCE

Uses of YŌ

This word, of course, belongs to the category of the adjective 2, judged from its function, but it has an important role in Japanese because it is very frequently used in Japanese and has some delicate shades or nuances of meaning according to its usages.

(1) Predicative : yōda, yō desu.

It means seem to be, or look as if in English.

Ame ga futte iru yō desu. It seems to be raining.

Lee-san wa Nihonjin no yō desu.

Mr. Lee looks as if he were a Japanese.

(2) Attributive : ~ no yōna (noun).

(noun) like (closely resembling) ~ ;
 (such) (noun) as ~.

ringo no yōna kao a face like an apple

tsugi no yōna hanashi a story as follows

(3) Adverbial : ~ no yōni (verb or adjectives).

like ~ ; as (adj.) as ~ ; as ~ .

Nguyen-san no kao wa ringo no yōni akakute, marui desu.

Mr. Nguyen's face is red and round like an apple.

Mr. Nguyen's face is as red and round as an apple.

Anohito wa Nihonjin no yōni Nihongo o hanashimasu.

He speaks Japanese like a Japanese.

He speaks Japanese as if he were a Japanese.

marui (adj.1) round.

Donna kao o shite imasu ka ? What kind of face does he have ?

Anohito wa akai kao o shite imasu. He has a red face.

hatsuon (n.) pronunciation.

no (part.) Meaning of this no is similar to ga. When the verb or adjective in the attributive use has its subject, the subject is normally tied to the verb or adjective by this participle no.

naka ga ii be good friends. to naka ga ii be on good terms with ~.
naka (n.) relations; relationship; terms.

niru (v.2) be like (something); be alike; resemble. Kyōdai no yōni nite imasu. They are as like as two brothers./They look as if they were brothers.

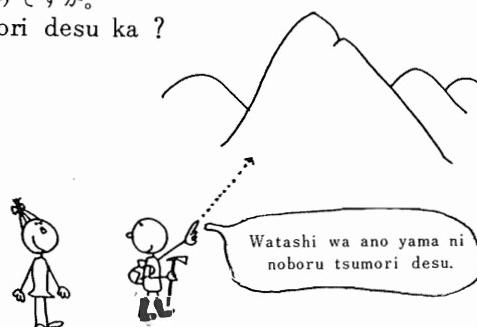
SANJŪ-IKKA (Lesson 31) SHIYŌ TO OMOTTE IMASU.

あなたは なんの べんきょうを しようと おもって いますか。
Anata wa nan no benkyō o shiyō to omotte imasu ka ?

わたしは いがくの べんきょうを しようと おもって います。
Watashi wa igaku no benkyō o shiyō to omotte imasu.

あなたは いしゃに なる つもりですか。
Anata wa isha ni naru tsumori desu ka ?

はい、その つもりです。
Hai, sono tsumori desu.



あなたは 大いがくを そつぎょうしてから、どう する つもりですか。
Anata wa daigaku o sotsugyōshite kara, dō suru tsumori desu ka?
だいがくで けんきゅうするか、びょういんに つとめるか まだ
Daigaku de kenkyūsuru ka, byōin ni tsutomeru ka mada

わかりません。
wakarimasen.

ちちと そうだんしてから きめようと かんがえて います。
Chichi to sōdanshite kara kimeyō to kangaete imasu.

だいがくの にゅうがくしけんは むずかしいでしょう。
Daigaku no nyūgaku-shiken wa muzukashii deshō ?

ええ、むずかしいらしいです。
E, muzukashii rashii desu.

しけんは いつごろですか。
Shiken wa itsu goro desu ka ?

まだ よく わかりませんが、たぶん さんがつのはじめだろうと
Mada yoku wakarimasen ga, tabun sangatsu no hajime darō to
おもいます。
omoimasu.

あなたは きっと はいりますよ。
Anata wa kitto hairemasu yo.

さあ、はいれるか どうか わかりません。
Sā, haireru ka dō ka wakarimasen.

いがくぶに はいりたがって いる がくせいは おおぜい います。
Igakubu ni hairitagatte iru gakusei wa ōzei imasu.

たいへんですね。 しっかり やって ください。
Taihen desu ne. Shikkari yatte kudasai.

ありがとう。 がんばります。
Arigatō. Gambarimasu.

REFERENCE

Expression of Intention

The main patterns of this expression :

- (1) (Volitional form of a verb) to omotte imasu.

(- ditto -) to kangaete imasu.
 (2) (Dictionary form of a verb) tsumori desu.

be thinking of doing something;
 intend to do something;
 be going to do something.

Note :The volitional form is used by itself to call upon a person or persons to do something together with the speaker, as in Sā, ikō.
 Now, let us go.

It is also used to show one's determination to start doing something, as in Mō kaerō. Now, I will go back.

Verbal Conjugation (3)

The volitional forms of verbs are as follows :

(Verb 1) -U in the ending of the dictionary form of verb 1

will be changed into -ō, as the following examples show.
 kaku --- kakō oyogu -- oyogō narau -- naraō
 hanasu - hanasō matsu -- matō shinu -- shinō
 asobu -- asobō yomu --- yomō noru --- norō

(Verb 2) -Ru in the ending of the dictionary form of the verb 2 will be changed into -yō :

okiru --- okiyō taberu --- tabeyō

(Verb 3) -Yō is added to the negative form of the verb 3.

kuru ---- koyō suru ----- shiyō

Watashi wa igaku no benkyō o shiyō to omotte imasu.

I am going to study medical science.

isha (n.) a doctor; a physician.

naru (v.1) become; be; make oneself; get (adjective); fall (adjective).

Anata wa nani ni naru tsumori desu ka ? What are you going to be ?; Watashi wa isha ni naru tsumori desu. I am going to be a doctor; kanemochi ni naru become rich; make oneself rich; byōki ni naru fall (get) sick; Waṭashi wa raigetsu hatachi ni naru. I will be twenty years old next month; kuraku naru get dark; samuku naru get cold; sukini naru begin to like; Haru ni natta. Spring has come./It's spring now. The particle that usually comes before naru is ni.

tsumori (n.) an intention; a thought. Dō suru tsumori desu ka ? What are you going to do ?

sotsugyōsuru (v.3) graduate from; finish (school).

kenkyūsuru (v.3) study; make a study (of~); make reserches (in~).
 tsutomeru (v.2) serve (in an office); take service under; have a position.
 This verb takes the particle *ni* before it.
 wakaru (v.1) understand; make out.
 sōdansuru (v.3) consult; consult with; talk (with.) chichi to sōdanshite
 kara after consulting my father.
 kimeru (v.2) fix; decide; settle. Kimeyō to kangaete imasu. I am thinking
 of settling it.
 nyūgaku-shiken (n.) an entrance examination.
 muzukashii (adj.1) hard; difficult.
 E (int.) Yah; Yes.
 rashii (aux.v.) seem to (be); look like; appear. It is added to the dictionary form of verbs and adjectives 1, to the stem of adjectives 2 or to nouns to show the appearance or likelihood of something or somebody. ōi rashii There seems to be many; Ano gakusei wa Nihonjin rashii desu. That student seems to be a Japanese.
 yoku (adj.1) adverbial form of *yoi* which means well; for certain; good; fine; nice; etc. Yoku wakarimasen. I don't understand it well. Yoku shitte imasu ka ? Do you know it quite well ? Yoku shirimassen. I don't know it for certain. yoku miemasen. I can not see it well.
 hajime (n.) the beginning.
 darō (aux.v.) probable form of *da*. It is less positive, more doubtful than *da*. Sangatsu no hajime darō to omoimasu. I think it will probably be in the beginning of March.
 kitto (adv.) surely; certainly; be sure (to do something); I am sure.....
 Anata wa kitto hairemasu yo. You are sure to succeed (in the entrance examination).//I'm sure you will pass the examination.
 sa (int.) now; well; let me see. It is used by the speaker for making a moment pause to think over the subject of his talk or a problem suddenly presented to him.
 igakubu (n.) the medical department.
 shikkari (adv.) firmly; strongly; steadily; positively. Shikkari yatte kudasai. I hope you will try as hard as possible./Brace (yourself) up !
 yaru (v.1) do; play; perform; try, is similar to *suru*.
 gambaru (v.1) stand firm; work hard, do one's best. Gambarimasu. I will try to do my best.

SANJŪ-NIKA (Lesson 32) ISSHONI IKIMASEN KA ?

やあ、しばらく。 おげんきですか。

A: Yā, shibaraku. Ogenki desu ka ?

ありがとうございます。 あなたは いかがですか。

B: Arigatō, genki desu. Anata wa ikaga desu ka ?

おかげさまで、わたしも たいへん げんきです。

A: Okagesama de, watashi mo taihen genki desu.

おとうさんは、

B: Otōsan wa ?

ちちも あいかわらずです。

A: Chichi mo aikawarazu desu.

ところで、どちらへ。

A: Tokoro de, dochira e ?

びじゅつかんへ いこうと おもいます。

B: Bijutsukan e ikō to omoimasu.

びじゅつかんで なにを して いますか。

A: Bijutsukan de nani o shite imasu ka ?

エジプトの てんらんかいを して います。

B: Egypt no tenrankai o shite imasu.

ああ そうですか。 あれは ひょうばんが いい ですね。

A: Å sō desu ka. Are wa hyōban ga ii desu ne.

ひとり で いきますか。

Hitori de ikimasu ka ?

いいえ、かとうと いう ともだちと いっしょに いきます。

B: Iie, Katō to iu tomodachi to isshoni ikimasu.

かとうさんと びじゅつかんの まえで あいます。

Katō-san to bijutsukan no mae de aimasu.

あなたも いっしょに いきませんか。

Anata mo isshoni ikimasen ka ?

ありがとう。きょうはわたしもひまで、つごうがいいです。
 A: Arigatō. Kyō wa watashi mo hima de, tsugō ga ii desu.

では、おともしましょう。
 Dowa, otomo shimashō.



バスでいきましょうか、でんしゃでいきましょうか。
 A: Basu de ikimashō ka, densha de ikimashō ka ?

でんしゃのほうがはやいだろうとおもいます。
 B: Densha no hō ga hayai darō to omoimasu.

それでは、そうしましょう。
 A: Soredewa, sō shimashō.

REFERENCE

Expression of Invitation

Ikimasen ka? Here doesn't mean *Don't you go?* in English, but it is used in the sense of Invitation, corresponding to the English *Will you go?* or *Won't you go?*

Isshoni ikimasen ka? Won't you go with us?

Conversational Expressions (2)

Yā, shibaraku. It is quite a long time since I saw you last.

Shibaraku has two meanings; one is for a (little) while or for a moment, and the other the opposite meaning, e.i. for a long time. Ogenki desu ka? How are you? O is a polite prefix, so it is never used in the expression concerning oneself.

Ikaga desu ka? Ikaga is a polite word for dō which means how. How are you? / How do you feel?

Okagesama de. It literally means by your favor (toward me) or thanks

to your kindness, always used in answering someone's good will.
 Okagesama de genki desu. I am fine, thank you.

aikawarazu *as usual; as ever*. Aikawarazu genki desu. I am as well as ever. Anohito wa aikawarazu osoku made okite imasu. He sits up till late at night as usual.

Tokoro de dochira e (irasshaimasu ka) ? *By the way, where are you going?* Tokoro de is a conjunction which is used when the topic is to be changed. This dochira is used here as a polite word for doko.

bijutsukan (n.) an art museum.

nani o shite imasu ka ? (nani ga arimasu ka ?)

What are you having there now? / What are they giving there?
 Egypt (n.) Japanese way of pronouncing Ejiputo.

tenrankai (n.) an exhibition.

ā (int.) Ah!. Oh!. Ā sō desu ka Oh! I see.

hyōban (n.) fame; reputation; popularity; the world's opinion; public estimation. hyōban ga ii be well spoken of; have a good reputation; be in high repute; be popular. hyōban ga warui be ill spoken of; have an ill name; be unpopular.

hitori de alone; by oneself. hitori de ikimasu go alone (=without a companion). hitori de benkyōsuru study by oneself.

isshoni (adv.) together; with; in company with.

iu (v.1) ①say; tell. Anata wa nan to iimashita ka ? What did you say?
 ②call; term; name; style. Katō to iu tomodachi my friend named Katō.

hima (n.) leisure; spare time; vacant hours; being free from one's work.

tsugō (n.) convenience. tsugō ga ii convenient. tsugō ga warui inconvenient.

dewa (conj.) similar to sore dewa.

otomo (n.) an attendant; a companion. ~no otomo o suru attend on~; accompany~; go with~. Otomo shimashō I will go with you./I shall be glad of your company.

mashō ka ? Shall we ? Basu de ikimashō ka densha de ikimashō ka ? Shall we go by bus or by electric car ? Basu de ikimashō. Let's go by bus. Sō shimashō. Let's do so.

de (part.) by; in; with; by means of. densha de iku go by electric car; emitsu de kaku write with a pencil; Nihongo de hanasu speak in Japanese; Oyu de kao o arau I wash my face in hot water.

SANJŪ-SANKA (Lesson 33) NONDE MO II DESU.
NOMANAKEREBA NARIMASEN.

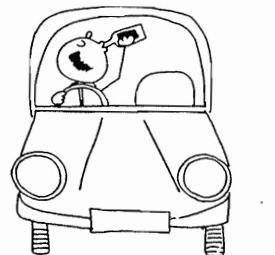
すいどうの みず は のんでも いいです。
Suidō no mizu wa nonde mo ii desu.

いどの みずは のんでは いけません。
Ido no mizu wa nonde wa ikemasen.

えいがを みながら たばこを すっても かまいませんか。
Eiga o minagara tabako o sutte mo kamaimasen ka ?

いいえ、えいがを みながら たばこを すっては いけません。
Iie, eiga o minagara tabako o sutte wa ikemasen.

じどうしゃを うんてんしながら、
Jidōsha o untenshinagara,
ウイスキーを のんでは いけません。
uisukii o nonde wa ikemasen.



Jidōsha o untenshinagara
whisky o nonde wa ikemasen.

あなたは おもい びょうきです。
Anata wa omoi byōki desu.

くすりを のまなければ なりません。
Kusuri o nomanakereba narimasen.

あなたは びょうきが なおりました。
Anata wa byōki ga naorimashita.

もう くすりを のまなくとも いいです。
Mo kusuri o nomanakute mo ii desu.

なんじまでに がっこうへ いかなければ なりませんか。
Nanji made ni gakkō e ikanakereba narimasen ka ?

くじまでに いかなければ なりません。
Kuji made ni ikanakereba narimasen.

こどもは だれでも しょうがっこうに はいらなければ いけません。
Kodomo wa dare demo shōgakkō ni hairanakereba ikemasen.

しかし、めの みえない こや、 みみの きこえない こは
Shikashi, me no mienai ko ya, mimi no kikoenai ko wa
はいらなくとも かまいません
hairanakute mo kamaimasen.

わたしたちは びょうきに ちゅういを しなければ なりません。
Watashitachi wa byōki ni chūi o shinakereba narimasen.

がっこうに おくれないよう しなければ なりません。
Gakkō ni okurenai yōni shinakereba narimasen.

たにんの じやまを しないよう しなければ なりません。
Tanin no jama o shinai yōni shinakereba narimasen.

りょうしんに しんぱいを かけないよう しなければ なりません。
Ryōshin ni shimpai o kakenai yōni shinakereba narimasen.

REFERENCE

Expression of Permission

(Te-form of a verb) mo ii desu (You) may (verb)

(Te-form of a verb) mo kamaimasen (You) may (verb)

Nonde mo ii desu. You may drink it.

Tabete mo kamaimesen. You may eat it.

Expression of Prohibition

(Te-form of a verb) wa ikemasen (you) must not (verb);
 Don't (verb);
 Never (verb);

Tabako o sutte wa ikemasen. (You) must not smoke.
 Itte wa ikemasen. Don't go; Don't tell.

Expression of Duty

(Negative form of a verb)+ nakereba narimasen
 (- ditto -)+ nakereba ikemasen
 (You) must (verb);
 (You) have to (verb).

Kusuri o nomanakereba narimasen.
 (You) must take some medicine.
 Kodomo wa shōgakkō ni hairanakereba ikemasen.
 Children must enter the primary school.

Negative Expression

(Negative form of a verb)+ nakute mo ii desu
 (- ditto -)+ nakute mo kamaimesen
 (You) need not (verb);
 (You) don't have to (verb).

Kusuri ó nomanakute mo ii desu.
 (You) need not take any medicine.
 Anata wa shōgakkō ni hairanakute mo kamaimesen.
 You don't have to enter the primary school.

YŌNI SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN

(You) must (verb) (so as) to
 Kisha ni ma ni au yōni isoginasai.

Make haste so as to be in time for the train.

Gakkō ni okurenai yōni shinakereba narimasen.

You must be careful (so as) not to be late for school.
 suidō (n.) water service; water supply.

mizu (n.) water. suidō no mizu water from the tap.

ido (n.) a well. ido no mizu well water.

eiga (n.) a cinema; a movie.

-nagara (part.) while; at the same time that; as. -nagara is used to

indicate that two actions are being performed simultaneously by the same person. It follows the continuative form of the verb.

Eiga o minagara tabako o suimasu. I smoke while seeing movies.

Tabako o suinagara eiga o mimasu. I see movies while smoking.

suu (v.1) breathe in; sip; suck; smoke (tobacco). kūki o suu breathe in air. sūpu o suu sip soup.

untensuru (v.3) drive (a car).

uisukii (n.) whisky.

kusuri o nomu take medicine.

naoru (v.1) get well; recover (from illness).

made ni by; not late than; before. Kuji made ni kaerinasai. Come back by 9 o'clock.

dare demo everybody; anybody; whoever.

dore demo any; every; whichever.

doko demo anywhere; everywhere; wherever.

nan demo everything; whatever.

itsu demo anytime; every time; whenever.

me no mienai ko a blind child; a child who can not see.

mimi no kikoenai ko a deaf child; a child who can not hear.

no (part.) see the reference Lesson 30.

chūi (n.) attention; notice; care. chūi o suru (=chūisuru) pay attention; take care of; be careful of; take notice.

tanin (n.) other person(s); other people; others.

jama (n.) disturbance; interference. jama o suru (=jamasuru) disturb; interfere with.

shimpai (n.) anxiety; uneasiness; care; worry. shimpai o suru (=shimpai-suru) be anxious (about). shimpai o kakeru give somebody trouble; put somebody to trouble; cause anxiety to somebody.

kakeru (v.2) cause (a person anxiety); give (a person trouble). Watashi-tachi wa ryōshin ni shimpai o kakenai yōni shinakereba narinassen. We should be careful not to put our parents to trouble.

SANJŪ-YONKA (Lesson 34) ABUNAI KARA DESU.

ガソリンスタンドの そばで、たばこを すっても かまいませんか。
Gasolin-sutando no soba de, tabako o sutte mo kamaimasen ka ?

いいえ、すってば いけません。
Iie, sutte wa ikemasen.

どうしてですか。
Dōshite desu ka ?

あぶない からです。
Abunai kara desu.

あぶないから、ガソリンスタンドの そばで、たばこを すっては
Abunai kara, gasolin-sutando no soba de, tabako o sutte wa
いけません。
ikemasen.

こどもが ねているから、
Kodomo ga nete iru kara,

しづかに して ください。
shizukani shite kudasai.

じかんが ないから、
Jikan ga nai kara,

タクシーで いきましょう。
takushii de ikimashō.

じかんが たくさん あるから、いそがなくとも いいです。
Jikan ga takusan aru kara, isoganakute mo ii desu.

あした しけんが あるから、こんやは べんきょうしなければ
Ashita shiken ga aru kara, konya wa benkyōshinakereba

なりません。
narimasen.

きょうは あめが ふって いるから、そとへ いかない ほうが いいです。
Kyō wa ame ga futte iru kara, soto e ikanai hō ga ii desu.



でんとうが くらくて よく みえません。
Dentō ga kurakute yoku miemasen.

でんとうが くらくて よく みえませんから、あかるい でんきゅうに
Dentō ga kurakute yoku miemasen kara, akarui denkyū ni

かえて ください。
kaete kudasai.

この へやは きれいで、きもちが いいです。
Kono heyā wa kireide, kimochi ga ii desu.

この へやは きれいで きもちが いいから、いつまでも
Kono heyā wa kireide kimochi ga ii kara, itsu made mo

ここに すみたいです。
koko ni sumitai desu.

REFERENCE.

Expression of Cause and Reason (1)

In order to show that some action or state is the cause (or reason) for another action or state, the particle *kara* or *node*, which stands for the English conjunction *because*, *as* or *since*, is put after the verb or the adjective of the preceding clause telling the causal action or state.

Instead of using *kara* and *node*, however, we often employ the te-form of the verb or the adjective of the preceding clause for the same purpose.

The particle *de* combined with the noun is also available for this expression.

(1) *Kara* follows either the dictionary form or the perfective form etc. of the verb and the adjective.

Noun + Aux. v. *da* or *desu* can also be connected with this particle.

(with the dictionary form) (with the perfective form)

Jikan ga aru kara Jikan ga atta kara

Jikan ga arimasu kara Jikan ga arimashita kara

Jikan ga nai kara Jikan ga nakatta kara

Jikan ga arimasen kara	Jikan ga arimasendeshita kara
Kireida kara	Kirei datta kara
Kirei desu kara	Kirei deshita kara
Byōki da kara	Byōki datta kara
Byōki desu kara	Byoki deshita kara

(2) Te-form of the verb or the adjective and the particle de following a noun.

Tabesugite onaka o kowashimashita.

I got my stomach out of order, as I had eaten too much.
Kurakute miemasen. As it is dark, I can not see it.

Kireide kimochi ga ii desu.

I am comfortable, as it is beautiful.
Anohito wa byōki de yasumimashita.

He was absent from school on account of his illness.

HŌ GA II DESU

In a sentence where two things are compared, hō means one thing as opposed to the other. It is preceded by an adjective, a clause, a noun with the particle no, or a pre-noun.

Kono hō ga ii desu. This one is better./I prefer this one.

Shiroi hō ga ii desu. I prefer the white one.

Ano bōshi no hō ga ii desu. That hat is better.

I prefer that hat.

Tonari no mise de katta hō ga ii desu.

It would better for us to buy it at the neighboring store
(as opposed to buying at this store).

We had better buy it at the neighboring store.

gasorin-sutando (n.) a gasoline stand.

abunai (adj.1) dangerous.

takushii (n.) a taxi.

isogu (v.1) hasten; hurry. Isoganakute mo ii desu. We don't have to hurry./There is no hurry about it.

konya (n.) tonight (= komban).

kurai (adj.1) dark; dim. kurai heya a dark room; dentō ga kurai the lamp gives a dim light; The lamp-light is dim.

akarui (adj.1) light; bright.

denkyū (n.) an electric bulb.

kaeru (v.2) change (one thing into another); exchange (one thing for

another). Akarui denkyū ni kaete kudasai. Please change this electric bulb for a brighter one. Kore o komakai okane ni kaete kudasai. Can you change this into small money ?

kimochi (n.) feeling; sensation; a mood; a frame of mind. kimochi ga ii feel refreshed; be comfortable. kimochi ga warui feel disagreeable. Kono heyā wa kimochi ga ii desu. This room has a comfortable air.

itsu made mo as long as one likes; forever; permanently.

sumu (v.1) live. Anata wa doko ni sunde imasu ka ? Where do you live ?

Watashi wa Tōkyō ni sunde imasu. I am living at Tokyo.

SANJŪ-GOKA (Lesson 35) BYŌKI DE YASUMIMASHITA.

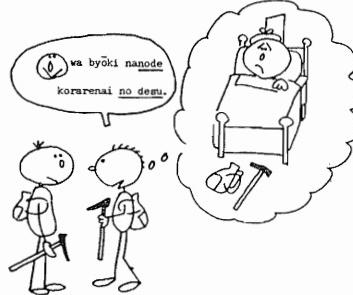
あのひとは なんで がっこうを やすみましたか。
Anohito wa nan de gakkō o yasumimashita ka ?

びょうきて がっこうを やすみました。
Byōki de gakkō o yasumimashita.

わたしは けさ あさねぼうを したので、 がっこうに おくれました。
Watashi wa kesa asa-nebō o shita node, gakkō ni okuremashita.

どうして あさねぼうを したのですか。
Dō shite asa-nebō o shita no desu ka ?

ゆうべ おそく ねたからです。
Yūbe osoku neta kara desu.



わたしは ゆうべ はやく ねたのに, けさ あさねぼうを して
 Watashi wa yūbe hayaku neta noni, kesa asa-nebō o shite
 しました。
 shimaimashita.

どうして あさねぼうを しましたか。
 Dōshite asa-nebō o shimashita ka ?

めざましどけいが ならなかつたので, あさねぼうを して
 Mezamashi-dokei ga naranakatta node, asa-nebō o shite
 しました。
 shimaimashita.

ヤンさんは このごろ がっこうへ きて いますか。
 Yan-san wa konogoro gakkō e kite imasu ka ?

いいえ, きて いません。
 Iie, kite imasen.

ヤンさんは どうしたか しって いますか。
 Yan-san wa dōshita ka shitte imasu ka ?

はい, しって います。
 Hai, shitte imasu.

どうしたのですか。
 Dōshita no desu ka ?

ヤンさんは がっこうを やめたのです。
 Yan-san wa gakkō o yameta no desu.

どうして がっこうを やめたのですか。
 Dōshite gakkō o yameta no desu ka ?

ヤンさんは からだが よわいので, がっこうを やめたのです。
 Yan-san wa karada ga yowai node, gakkō o yameta no desu.

あなたは ヤンさんが がっこうを やめたと いう ことを だれから
 Anata wa Yan-san ga gakkō o yameta to iu koto o dare kara
 ききましたか。 ?
 kikimashita ka ?

わたしは たなかさんから きました。
 Watashi wa Tanaka-san kara kikimashita.

あついのに どうして まどを しめて いますか。
 Atsui noni dōshite mado o shimete imasu ka ?
 きたない ほこりが はいるからです。
 Kitanai hokori ga hairu kara desu.

REFERENCE

Expression of Cause and Reason (2)

(3) Node follows the attributive form of the verb or the adjective.
 But, when the adjective is of the perfective form, it is connected
 with node as well as with kara.

The auxiliary verb da can not be placed before node. It must be
 changed ~~for~~ na in this case.

Jikan ga aru node as there is still time enough

Jikan ga nai node as there is no time

Kireina node as it is beautiful

(cf. Kireida kara)

Byōki na node as one is sick

(cf. Byoki da kara)

Sense of KARA, NODE, TE-form and DE

Though kara and node have almost the same meaning, there is a
 slight difference between them. Kara is the stronger of the two as
 the expression of cause or reason. Te-form and the particle de are
 still weaker than the two.

NO DESU KA and NO DESU

(1) We often ask about something using no desu ka as the ending
 phrase of the question. It indicates our wish to have a distinct
 explanation about our question from the person we speak to.

Dō shita no desu ka ?

Tell me what's the matter (with you) ?

Dō shite asa-nebō o shita no desu ka ?

Tell me (the reason) why you overslept yourself.

(I want to know why)

To these questions, the answers will be :

Onaka ga itai no desu. Oh, I have a stomach-ache.

Yūbe osoku made okite ita kara desu.

It is because I sat up till late last night.

This no desu or kara desu denotes that the speaker wishes to explain
 clearly about the question he has been given.

(2) No desu put after a verb or an adjective also often indicates the speaker's wish to express his assertion about his own statement or to emphasize it.

Watashi ga warui no desu.

It is I that am wrong. (not anybody else)

Anohito ga shita no desu.

It is he that did it./ He did it, I tell you.

asa-nebō (n.) a late riser. asa-nebō o suru get up late; sleep late into morning.

noni (part.) though; although; in spite of. Atsui noni dōshite mado o shimete imasu ka ? Why do you keep the windows shut when it is so hot ?

mezamashi-dokei (n.) an alarm clock.

naranakatta (v. 1) negative perfective form of naru, meaning strike; ring.

shimaimashita (v. 1) dictionary form is shimau, always comes after the te-form of a verb and adds a tone of completion or finality to the meaning of the verb. It is often thought to resemble the English present perfect tense which expresses a past action the effect of which is still in existence, but they are not quite the same. tabete shimau eat up; yonde shimau read through; Okane o tsukatte shimaimashita. I have spent up all the money.

kitanai (adj. 1) dirty.

hokori (n.) dust. Kitanai hokori ga hairu kara desu. Because the dirty dust from outside will be coming through them.

konogoro (n.) lately; recently; the other day; a few days ago. Konogoro ikaga desu ka ? How are you these days ? Watashi wa konogoro anohito ni aimasen. I have not seen him lately.

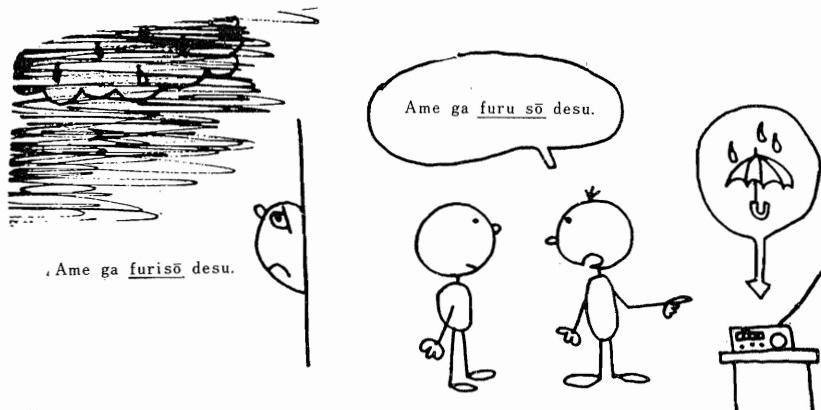
yameru (v. 2) stop; give up. gakkō o yameru give up school; Iku no o yamemasu. I will'give up the idea of going.

koto (n.) a fact; an act; a state of affairs. yameta to iu koto a fact that he left (school).

SANJŪ-ROKKA (Lesson 36) AME GA FURISŌ DESU.
AMEGA FURU SŌ DESU.

ははは そらをみて、「あめが ふりそうですから、かさを もって
Haha wa sora o mite, "Ame ga furisō desu kara, kasa o motte
いらっしゃい。」と いいました。
irasshai." to iimashita.

あねは ラジオを きいて、「あめが ふるそうですから、かさを
Ane wa rajio o kiite, "Ame ga furu sō desu kara, kasa o
もって いった ほうが いいですよ。」と いいました。
motte itta hō ga ii desu yo." to jimashita.



わたしは かさを もって、レインコートを きて、うちを でました。
Watashi wa kasa o motte, rein-kōto o kite, uchi o demashita.

とちゅうで あめが ふりだしました。
Tochū de ame ga furidashimashita.

わたしは かさを もって きて よかったと おもいました。
Watashi wa kasa o motte kite yokatta to omoimashita.

このりんごは おいしそうですね。
Kono ringo wa oishisō desu ne.

はい、あまくて、みずけが あって、たいへん おいしいです。
Hai, amakute, mizuke ga atte, taihen oishii desu.

ひとつ いくらですか。
Hitotsu ikura desu ka ?

はちじゅうえんです。
Hachijūen desu.

それでは、これを いつつ ください。
Soredewa, kore o itsutsu kudasai.

はい、みんなで よんひやくえんですが、きょうは いちわりびきに
Hai, minna de yonhyakuen desu ga, kyō wa ichiwaribiki ni
なって いますので、さんびやく ろくじゅうえん いただきます。
natte imasu node, sambyaku-rokujūen itadakimasu.

たなかさん、あなたは ドリアンを たべた ことが ありますか。
Tanaka-san, anata wa dorian o tabeta koto ga arimasu ka ?

いいえ、たべた ことは ありません。しかし、ワニーさんの
Iie, tabeta koto wa arimasen. Shikashi, Wanee-san no

はなしに よるど、たいへん おいしいそうですね。
hanaishi ni yoru to, taihen oishii sō desu ne.

ええ、とても おいしい くだものですよ。
E, totemo oishii kudamono desu yo.

いちど たべて みたいですね。
Ichido tabete mitai desu ne.

やまださんは ドリアンの においが きらいだそうです。
Yamada-san wa dorian no nioi ga kiraida sō desu.

REFERENCE

Use of the two kinds of SŌ DESU

(1) Sō desu that follows the continuative form of verbs, the stem of adjectives and some auxiliary verbs indicates that something or somebody seems to be in some state or is going to do something.

Ame ga furisō desu. It seems that it is going to rain.
It looks like rain.

Kono ringo wa oishisō desu.

This apple seems to be delicious.

Anohito wa jōbusō desu. He seems healthy.

But we have two adjectives, *yoi* and *nai*, that can not be treated in the same way as the other adjectives. In this usage, their stems *yo* and *na* must be connected with *-sasō* instead of *sō* in order to show the same meaning.

yosasō seem to be good

nasasō don't seem to be

Kono ringo wa *yosasō* desu.

These apples seem to be good.

=It seems that these apples are good.

Anohito wa wakaku *nasasō* desu.

He doesn't seem to be young.

=It doesn't seem that he is young.

(2) *Sō* desu added to the dictionary form of verbs, adjectives, and some auxiliary verbs indicates that the statement is what one has heard others say, not what he himself has said.

Ame ga furu *sō* desu.

I understand that we shall have a rain fall.

I hear that it will rain.

Dorian wa oishii *sō* desu.

They say that a durian is delicious.

Anohito wa jōbuda *sō* desu.

I hear that he is healthy.

Anohito wa byōki da *sō* desu.

I hear that he is sick.

irasshai (v. 1) command form of irassharu, meaning go; come; exist; be.

kasa o motte irasshai. Carry an umbrella with you.

rein-kōto (n.) a raincoat.

furidasu (v. 1) begin to rain (snow, etc.), -dasu shows that something starts.

yokatta (adj. 1) perfective form of *yoi* (=ii). Kasa o motte kite yokatta to omoimashita. I thought that it was a good job that I had brought my umbrella. Yokatta ne. Good for you.

mizuke (n.) juice; succulence. mizuke ga aru moist; damp; juicy.

minna de in all; all together. Minna de ikura desu ka ? How much (do you charge) for them all ?

SANJŪ-SHICHIKA (Lesson 37) NINGYŌ O AGEMASHITA.
OSHIETE AGEMASHITA.

やまださんは たなかさんに きれいな にんぎょうを あげました。

Yamada-san wa Tanaka-san ni kireina ningyō o agemashita.

たなかさんは やまださんから きれいな にんぎょうを もらいました

Tanaka-san wa Yamada-san kara kireina ningyō o moraimashita.

やまださん、 あなたは たなかさんに
Yamada-san, anata wa Tanaka-san ni

なにを あげましたか。

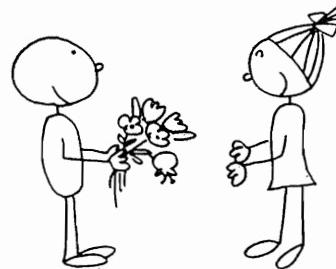
nani o agemashita ka ?

わたしは たなかさんに

Watashi wa Tanaka-san ni

にんぎょうを あげました。

ningyō o agemashita.



たなかさん、 あなたは その
Tanaka-san, anata wa sono

にんぎょうを だれに もらいましたか。

ningyō o dare ni moraimashita ka ?

わたしは この にんぎょうを

Watashi wa kono ningyō o

やまださんに もらいました。

Yamada-san ni moraimashita.

たなかさん、 やまださんは あなたに なにを くれましたか。

Tanaka-san, Yamada-san wa anata ni nani o kuremashita ka ?

やまださんは わたしに にんぎょうを くれました。

Yamada-san wa watashi ni ningyō o kuremashita.

リー やまださん、あなたは だれに にほんごを おしえて
 Lee: Yamada-san, anata wa dare ni Nihongo o oshiete
 あげますか。
 agemasu ka ?

やまだ わたしは アリさんに にほんごを おしえて あげます。
 Yamada: Watashi wa Ali-san ni Nihongo o oshiete agemasu.

リー アリさん、 あなたは だれに にほんごを おしえて
 Lee: Ali-san, anata wa dare ni Nihongo o oshiete
 もらいますか。
 moraimasu ka ?

アリ わたしは やまださんに にほんごを おしえて もらいます。
 Ali: Watashi wa Yamada-san ni Nihongo o oshiete moraimasu.

リー アリさん、 やまださんは あなたに まいにち おしえて
 Lee: Ali-san, Yamada-san wa anata ni mainichi oshiete
 くれますか。
 kuremasu ka ?

アリ いいえ、 まいにちでは ありません。
 Ali: Iie, mainichi dewa arimasen.
 いちにちおきに わたしに おしえて くれます。
 Ichinichi oki ni watashi ni oshiete kuremasu.

REFERENCE

Expression of Giving and Receiving

- (1) The action of giving something to somebody is usually shown in Japanese by these two verbs *ageru* and *kureru*, both of which stand for the English verb *give*.

Which of them is to be used only depends on what relation is between the person who gives and the person who is given; in short, between the subject of giving and the object of it.

When *ageru* is used, the person who gives may be of any grammatical person, whereas the person who is given must be somebody that belongs to the second or the third person, but never to the first person. In short, the pronoun *watashi* can never stand before the verb *ageru*.

A-san wa B-san ni C o ageru Mr. A gives C to Mr. B.

Watashi wa anata ni C o ageru I give C to you.
I give you C.

When the other verb **kureru** is used, the subject is either of the second or the third person and the object is someone of the first or the second person. In short, in this pattern, **watashi** can never be the subject, while the object must always be **watashi** or **anata**.

A-san wa anata ni C o kureru Mr. A gives you C.

Anata wa watashi ni C o kureru You give me C.

(2) The action of receiving something from somebody is shown in Japanese by the verb **morau** which means *receive* or *be given (something)* in English.

B-san wa A-san kara (=ni) C o morau.

Mr. B is given C by Mr. A.

Watashi wa anata kara (=ni) C o morau. I am given C by you.

Expression of Giving and Receiving of favor

(1) In order to state the action of doing something useful for somebody, the following pattern is commonly used.

(Te-form of the verb) **ageru** (or **kureru**)

The difference between **ageru** and **kureru** may be already understood.

(2) In order to show one's state of being done something useful by somebody else, the following pattern is commonly used.

(Te-form of the verb) **morau**

This pattern stands for the English *have something done by somebody*, *have somebody do something*, or *be done something by somebody*.

(-te) **ageru** (v. 2) do something for somebody. The action that one does for somebody else. **Watashi wa Ali-san ni Nihongo o oshiete agemasu.** I teach Japanese to Mr. Ali.

(-te) **morau** (v. 1) be done (something); get (a person) to do; get (something) done; have (a person) do. The action that is done by someone, not spontaneously but at the request of someone else who gets it done.

Watashi wa Yamada-san ni (=kara) Nihongo o oshiete moraimasu.

I am taught Japanese by Mr. Yamada. **Watashi wa tomodachi ni mado o akete moraimashita.** I got my friend to open the window.

Wanee-san wa okāsan ni kaban o naoshite moraimashita. Miss Wanee had

her bag mended by her mother.

(-te) kureru (v. 2) do (something) for (a person). Yamada-san wa watashi ni Nihongo o oshiete kuremasu. Mr. Yamada teaches Japanese to me.

ningyō (n.) a doll.

ni (part.) of direction, meaning to. Watashi wa chichi ni tegami o kaite imasu. I am writing a letter to my father.
ichinichi oki ni every other day. jippun oki ni every ten munites.

SANJŪ-HAKKA (Lesson 38) SENSEI NI SHIKARAREMASHITA.

せんせいは わたしを しかりました
Sensei wa watashi o shikarimashita.

わたしは せんせいに しかられました。
Watashi wa sensei ni shikararemashita.

どうして しかられましたか。
Dōshite shikararemashita ka ?

しゅくだいを わすれたので しかられました。
Shukudai o wasureta node shikararemashita.

せんせいは かとうさんを
Sensei wa Katō-san o
ほめました。
homemashita.

かとうさんは せんせいに
Katō-san wa sensei ni
ほめられました。
homeraremashita.

かとうさんは どうして
Katō-san wa dōshite



wa o nagutta.
 naguru

wa ni nagurareta.
 nagurar eru

ほめられましたか。
homeraremashita ka ?

しけんが よく できたので ほめられました。
Shiken ga yoku dekita node homeraremashita.

わたしたちはあのひとを きらって います。
Watashitachi wa anohito o kiratte imasu.

あのひとは みんなに きらわれて います。
Anohito wa minna ni kirawarete imasu.

あのひとはわたしの おかねを ぬすんだらしいです。
Anohito wa watashi no okane o nusunda rashii desu.

わたしはあのひとに おかねを ぬすまれたらしいです。
Watashi wa anohito ni okane o nusumareta rashii desu.

あなたは かとうさんの たんじょうびに しょうたいされて いますか。
Anata wa Katō-san no tanjōbi ni shōtaisarete imasu ka ?

はい、わたしは かとうさんに しょうたいされて います。
Hai, watashi wa Katō-san ni shōtaisarete imasu.

わたしは きのう あめに ふられて こまりました。
Watashi wa kinō ame ni furarete komarimashita.

わたしは だいがくせいの とき、 ちちに しなれたので
Watashi wa daigakusei no toki, chichi ni shinareta node
だいがくを やめました。 そして、 かいしゃで はたらきました。
daigaku o yamemashita. Soshite, kaisha de hatarakimashita.

REFERENCE

Passive voice(1) (Negative form of the Verb 1) + reru (passive ending for v. 1)Watashi wa sensei ni shikararemashita.

I was scolded by the teacher. (English equivalent: be + p.p.)

Watashi wa okane o dare ka ni nusumaremashita.

I had my money stolen by somebody.

(English equivalent : have + object + p.p.)

(2) (Negative form of the Verb 2) + rareru (passive ending for v. 2)Watashi wa sensei ni homeraremashita.

I was praised by my teacher.

(3) (Negative form of kuru) + rareru

suru ----- sareru

Watashi wa Katō-san ni (=kara) shōtaisarete imasu.

I have been invited by Mr. Kato.

Passive form of Intransitive Verbs

In Japanese the intransitive verbs are used for making this form as well, in which case it shows that the speaker or the subject of the sentence is in some bad state as the result of the action.

Ame ni furaremashita.

I was caught in the rain (which was a damage to me).

Watashi wa kodomo ni shinaremashita.

I was robbed of my child by death (which caused me a deep grief).

shikaru (v. 1) scold; chide.

shukudai (n.) a home work.

wasureru (v. 2) forget. Wasurenaide kudasai. Don't forget it, please.

hom eru (v. 2) praise; commend; admire; speak well of.

kirau (v. 1) dislike; have a dislike of (something).

Watashitachi wa anohito o kiratte imasu. We don't like him.

Anohito wa minna ni kirawarete imasu. He is disliked by everybody.

minna (n.) all; everybody; everything.

nusumu (v. 1) steal (a thing from a person).

shōtaisuru (v. 3) invite; write an invitation to.

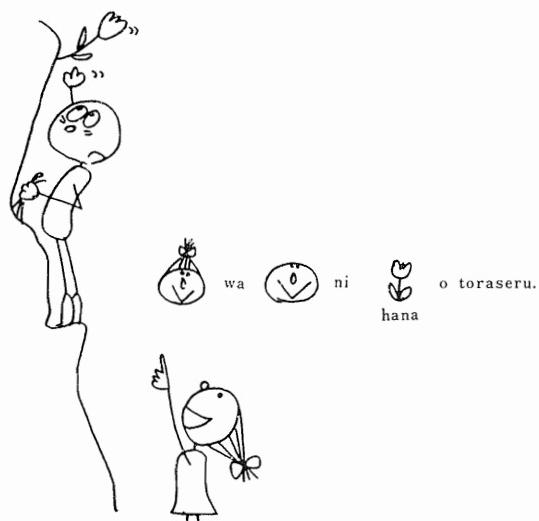
komaru (v. 1) be troubled; be in trouble; be in a difficulty; be at a

loss; be hard up. Ha ga itakute komarimasu. I have trouble with a toothache. Hontōni komatte shimaishita. I am at a loss what to do./ I don't know what to do.

daigakusei (n.) a university student.
shinu (v. 1) die.
kaisha (n.) a company; a corporation.
hataraku (v. 1) work; labor; serve (at).

SANJŪ-KYŪKA (Lesson 39)
GAKUSEI NI KOTAESASEMASU.

せんせいは わたしたちに しつもんを します。
Sensei wa watashitachi ni shitsumon o shimasu.
そして、「エーさん、こたえなさい。」と いって、がくせいに
Soshite, "A-san; kotaenasa." to itte, gakusei ni
こたえさせます。
kotaesasemasu.



せんせいは あなたがたに どんな ことを させますか。
 Sensei wa anatagata ni donna koto o sasemasu ka ?

せんせいは わたしたちに ほんを よませます。
 Sensei wa watashitachi ni hon o yomasemasu.

また、じを かかせたり、ぶんを つくらせたり します。
 Mata, ji o kakasetari, bun o tsukurasetari shimasu.

せんせいは ときどき おもしろい ことを いって、わたしたちを
 Sensei wa tokidoki omoshiroi koto o itte, watashitachi o
 わらわせます。
 warawasemasu.

あなたがたは せんせいを おこらせる ことが ありますか。
 Anatagata wa sensei o okoraseru koto ga arimasu ka ?
 いいえ、おこらせる ことは ありませんが、こまらせる ことは
 lie, okoraseru koto wa arimasen ga, komaraseru koto wa
 よく あります。
 yoku arimasu.

わたしたちは おやや せんせいを しんぱいさせては いけません。
 Watashitachi wa oya ya sensei o shimpaisasete wa ikemasen.

わたしたちは おやを あんしんさせるように しなければ
 Watashitachi wa oya o anshinsaseru yōni shinakereba
 なりません。
 narimaten.

はやく がっこうを そつぎょうして、おやを よろこばせましょう。
 Hayaku gakkō o sotsugyōshite, oya o yorokobasemashō.

REFERENCE

Causative Expression

- (1) Add causative ending -seru to the negative form of the verb 1.

yomu-----yoma + seru make (someone) read

warau-----warawa + seru make (someone) laugh

yorokobu--- yorokoba + seru make (someone) rejoice

- (2) Add causative ending -saseru to the negative form of the verb 2.

and **kuru** (verb 3).

kotaeru ----	kotae + saseru	make (someone) answer
kuru -----	ko + saseru	make (someone) come
(3) suru -----	saseru	make (someone) do

Expression of Alternate Actions

When more than two actions are done alternately within a given period, these actions are expressed by **-tari -tari suru**. The statement must always be completed by **suru**. **-Tari** connects the continuative form of whole verbs. But in case of verb 1, this form has so many euphonic changes just as its perfective form.

Yondari kaitari shimasu. Now I read, now I write.

Anohito wa netari okitari shite imasu.

He is now lying down and now getting up (like a man who is not so seriously ill).

Ame ga futtari yandari shimasu. It rains off and on.

Naitari warattari suru. Weep and laugh by turn.

Watashi wa jochū ni sōji o sasetari, ryōri o tsukurasetari, kaimono ni ikasetari shimasu.

I have the maid clean the house, cook the food, and go shopping.

shitsumon (n.) a question. **shitsumon o suru** ask (somebody) a question; make inquiries (about).

kotaeru (v. 2) answer; reply; give an answer.

mata (adv.) moreover; besides.

bun (n.) a sentence; writings; a composition. **bun o tsukuru** compose; make a sentence.

tokidoki (adv.) sometimes; at times; occasionally.

omoshiroi (adj. 1) interesting; entertaining; pleasant.

warau (v. 1) laugh.

okoru (v. 1) get angry; be offended.

oya (n.) parents (=ryōshin).

anshinsuru (v. 3) feel easy (about); make oneself easy (about); set one's mind at rest; feel relieved.

yorokobu (v. 1) be glad (of); rejoice (at); be pleased (at).

YONJIKKA (Lesson 40)

OKANE GA AREBA DŌ SHIMASU KA ?

あなたは おかねが あれば どう しますか。

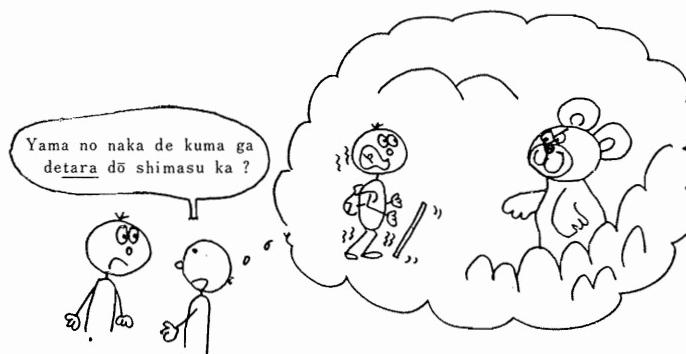
Anata wa okane ga areba dō shimasu ka ?

わたしは おかねが たくさん あれば、いろいろな ものを かいます。
Watashi wa okane ga takusan areba, iroirona mono o kaimasu.

わたしは おかねが たくさん あつたら、がいこくへ いきたいです。
Watashi wa okane ga takusan attara, gaikoku e ikitai desu.

わたしは おかねが たくさん あっても、かいたい ものは ありません。
Watashi wa okane ga takusan attemo, kaitai mono wa arimasen.

がいこくへも いきたくないです。
Gaikoku emo ikitaku nai desu.



あなたは カメラが かいたいですか。

Anata wa kamera ga kaitai desu ka ?

はい、 やすければ かいたいです。 しかし、 たかかったら かいません。
Hai, yasukereba kaitai desu. Shikashi, takakattara kaimasen.

いくらぐらいなら かいますか。
Ikura gurai nara kaimasu ka ?

にまんえん いかなら かいます。
Niman'en ika nara kaimasu.

にまんえん いじょうだったら どう しますか。
Niman'en ijō dattara dō shimasu ka ?

にまんえん いじょうだったら かうのを やめます。
Niman'en ijō dattara kau no o yamemasu.

わたしは いま えんぴつが ありません。
Watashi wa ima empitsu ga arimasen.

ねだんが たかくても やすくとも かいります。
Nedan ga takakutemo yasukutemo kaimasu.

ほかの ひとが かっても かわなくとも わたしは かいります。
Hoka no hito ga kattemo kawanakutemo watashi wa kaimasu.

わたしは がいこくへ いきます。
Watashi wa gaikoku e ikimasu.

そうですか。 がいこくへ いけば めずらしい ものが たくさん
みられるでしょう。
Sō desu ka. Gaikoku e ikeba mezurashii mono ga takusan
mirareru deshō.

がいこくへ いたら かならず てがみを かいて くださいね。
Gaikoku e ittara kanarazu tegami o kaite kudasai ne.

あめが ふれば、 みちは どう なりますか。
Ame ga fureba, michi wa dō narimasu ka ?

あめが ふれば、 みちは わるく なります。
Ame ga fureba, michi wa waruku narimasu.

しかし、あの あたらしい みちは あめが ふっても わるく
Shikashi, ano atarashii michi wa ame ga futtemo waruku
なりません。
narimasen.

この はそい みちは あめが ふると、いつも わるく なります。
 Kono hosoi michi wa ame ga furu to, itsumo waruku narimasu.

わたしは かぜを ひきました。
 Watashi wa kaze o hikimashita.

そうですか。わたしは かぜを ひいた とき、この くすりを
 Sō desu ka. Watashi wa kaze o hiita toki, kono kusuri o
 のむと すぐ なおります。
 nomu to sugu naorimasu.

あなたも くすりを のめば なおるでしょう。
 Anata mo kusuri o nomeba naoru deshō.

しかし、わたしは くすりを のんでも なかなか なおらないので
 Shikashi, watashi wa kusuri o nondemo nakanaka naoranai node
 こまつて います。
 komatte imasu.

REFERENCE

Conditional Form of Verbs and Adjectives

This form is used to show that the clause preceding it is the condition that the statement of the clause following it depends upon.
 This conditional clause will stand for the English clause led by the conjunction *if; even if; when etc.*

Verbal Conjugation(4)

group	(3) Dictionary	(4) Conditional			
Verb 1	kaku	kake-ba	kaitara	kaite-mo	kaku to
Verb 2	taberu	tabere-ba	tabeta-ra	tabete-mo	taberu to
Verb 3	kuru	kure-ba	kita-ra	kite-mo	kuru to
	suru	sure-ba	shita-ra	shite-mo	suru to

Adjectival Conjugation(5)

group	(1) Dictionary	(5) Conditional			
Adj.1	takai	takakere-ba	takakatta-ra	takakute-mo	takai to
Adj.2	sukida	sukinara	sukidatta-ra	sukide-mo	sukida to
(Noun)	hon	hon nara	hon dattara	hon demo	hon da to

Difference between KAKEBA and KAITARA

Either of those two words means the same. But in their usage there are some differences. Pay particular attention to the following examples:

Gaikoku e ikimasu. Mezurashii mono o miru koto ga dekimasu.

You will be able to see novelties *if* you go to a foreign country.

(You will be able to see novelties *when* you go abroad.)

(1) Gaikoku e ikeba, mezurashii mono o miru koto ga dekimasu. (right)

(2) Gaikoku e ittara, mezurashii mono o miru koto ga dekimasu. (right)

Gaikoku e ikimashita. Tegami o kudasai.

Please send me your letter after you have been abroad..

(1) Gaikoku e ikeba tegami o kudasai. (wrong)

(2) Gaikoku e ittara tegami o kudasai. (right)

-Ba can not be used when the conditional clause indicates the speaker's supposition of the action shown by the verb having already been completed.

Difference between BA (=TARA) and TO

To at the end of non-final clause means *whenever, when, if*.

This to is always preceded by a present tense form whether the verb or the adjective of the final clause is in the present or perfective aspect.

To has a sense of repeating condition and when it is used the final clause indicates the action or state of some particular person or thing.

Ame ga fureba (=futtara), michi wa waruku narimasu.

If it rains, the road will become muddy. (general condition)

Ame ga furu to, (kono) michi wa (itsumo) waruku narimasu.

When it rains, (this) road (always) becomes muddy. (particular and repeating condition)

Anohito ni kiku to wakarimasu.

It will be clear if you ask him.

Fuyu ni naru to yuki ga furimasu.

It snows' when winter comes.

Watashi wa tsukareru to uchi de yasumimasu.

When I get tired, I take a rest at home.

temo (part.) even if; although. Samukutemo ikimasu.

I will go even if it is cold. Ashita tenki ga yokutemo ikimasen.

Even if the weather is fine tomorrow, I won't go.

ika (n.) less than; under; below. niman'en ika less than ¥ 20,000.

ijo (n.) more than; over; above.

nara (part.) one of the conditional forms is made by adding nara to nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

kyō nara if it be today; iku nara if you go;

ikanai nara if you don't go; samui nara if it is cold;

suki nara if you like; Niman'en ika nara kaimasu.

If it costs less than twenty thousand yen, I will buy it.

Hima nara asobi ni irasshai. Come and see me, if you are free.

mezurashii (adj. 1) new; novel; rare; strange; unusual.

kanarazu (adv.) certainly; surely; without fail.

kaze (n.) a cold.

hiku (v.1) catch (cold).

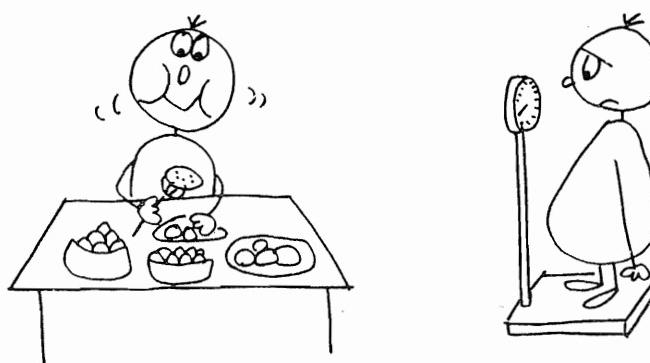
nakanaka (adv.) (not) easily; (not) readily.

takusan

taberu

to

futoru



A P P E N D I X

CHART OF INFLECTED FORMS

Verbal Conjugations

	(1) negative	(2) continuative	(3) dictionary	(4) conditional	(5) imperative	(6) volitional	(7) perfective	(8) te-form
(1) First conjugation (Verb 1)								
kaka-nai	kaki-masu	kaku	kake-ba	kake	kakō	kaita	kaite	
(Exceptions)								
kawa-nai nai(used as the negative form of aru)		iku kau aru				itta	itte	
(2) Second conjugation (Verb 2)								
tabe-nai	tabe-masu	taberu	tabere-ba	tabero tabeyo	tabyō	tabela	tabete	
(3) Third conjugation (Verb 3)								
ko-nai shi-nai sa-reu sa-seru	ki-masu	kuru	kure-ba	koi	koyō	kita	kite	
Lesson 18	Lesson 18	Lesson 18	Lesson 40	Lesson 20	Lesson 31	Lesson 18	Lesson 19	

Adjectival Conjugations

(1) negative	(2) adverbial	(3) dictionary	(4) attributive	(5) conditional	(6) volitional	(7) prefective	(8) te-form
(1) First conjugation (Adjective 1)							
akaku-nai	akaku naru	akai(desu)	akai mono	akakere-ba	akakarō	akakatta	akakute
(2) Second conjugation (Adjective 2)							
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